CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,277—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.," "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... Rs. 21
" Napier Johnstone "—Square Bottle ... Rs. 22-12 per
" Glentromie"... ... ... dox. bottles.
" Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th Nov
B.L. ARCADIA	6302	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4138	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	31st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester. 20th Nov.
PERKIN	3908	800	P. Harris 4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton 18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER "leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK Including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bochtinger	4,550	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemossich	4,200	600	21st Nov. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st November, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway are from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	11th Nov.
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following Steamer shall sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, will sail for Zanzibar direct, positively on SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1890. Mozambique and Ibo cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.
For Freights and passage apply to
EBJEE SHIVJEE,
Agent,
Bank Gate Street, 29th October, 1890

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 12th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 15th November, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 16th November after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 13th November, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 10th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons on or about 20th November.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

S. S. BUSHEER, 792 tons, on or about 11th November.
S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about 15th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1890. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

12-BORE CARTRIDGES.
ELEY'S BROWN "FIELD LOADED."
Rs. 8 per 100.
If with Schultz's Powder, Rs. 8-8 per 100.
These Cartridges are perfectly reliable, and materially improve the Shooting of any Gun.
AGENTS FOR SCHULTZ'S POWDER,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S VETERINARY LINIMENT FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
A CERTAIN and RAPID CURE for Sprains, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Broken Knees, &c. This is such a valuable Remedy that no Stable should be without it, so that in case of need no time may be lost in applying it.
Full directions accompany each Bottle.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4 ; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BEDFORD'S SWEET HONEYSUCKLE TOOTH PASTE.
"Her teeth as pearls,
Her breath as the Sweet Honeysuckle."
The result of using
BEDFORD'S H. S. TOOTH PASTE,
Per Pot Re. 1.
AGENTS : KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S ELASTIC ANKLETS AND WRISTLETS
are strongly recommended to the frequenters of the Skating Rink, and to Polo and Lawn-tennis Players ; they strenghen the Muscles, and cause no inconvenience to wear.
KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

A CARD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
HURJEEMULL & COMPANY,
INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS.
ESTABLISHED 1875.
Dealers in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, CashmereShawls, &c., &c.
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE FUNDS 1889.

General Reserve and Fire Reinsurance	£1,911,000
Globe Perpetual Annuity	£1,102,000
Life and Annuity	£4,016,124
Total Invested Funds	£7,826,512

Mills, Merchandise and other property insured on most favourable terms.
RITCHIE STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.
THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NOW READY.

TREACHER and Co. Ld., beg to announce the PUBLICATION of a NEW and REVISED EDITION of their GENERAL CATALOGUE, which will be found as complete in every detail as previous issues. Its pages show that no effort has been spared to make the Catalogue an efficient and useful book of reference for ordering goods. It contains nearly 700 pages, handsomely bound and freely illustrated with woodcuts, as well as with some beautifully coloured sheets of Crockery, China, &c.

The Management confidently expect, that the very considerable reductions in prices, which have been made in every Department, will lead to an extension of that patronage which has been heretofore so freely bestowed on this old established Firm.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

1.—*Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.*
2.—*Hats, Helmets, Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaus, Saddlery, Parlour Games, Gymkhana Kit and Sporting Ammunition.*
3.—*Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Fancy, Stock, and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.*
4.—*Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Colours and Materials, Stationery, Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals.*
5. *Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine, Chests, and General, Pharmacy Stock.*

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO ALL CUSTOMERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHITE SHIRTS
COLOURED SHIRTS.
A CHOICE VARIETY.

		Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH (Anderson's) Very Soft, Fast Colors	½ doz.	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC Best French	,,	27	0
BEST WHITE For Day Wear	,,	25	0
BEST WHITE Colars Attached	,,	27	0
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS To Order	,,	30	0
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL For Tennis	each	8	8
COLORED FLANNEL All Neat Patts	,,	8	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL Very Cool	,,	7	8
FANCY SILK AND WOOL Beautifully Soft	,,	8	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DURRIES! DURRIES!! DURRIES!!!
IN new and neat designs, unsurpassable for quality, in fast colours, made to order. Also Floor, Cloths, or Farash.
For Patterns and Particulars apply to
J. J. BELL & CO.,
Tent Manufacturers, Cawapore.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. To watches, clocks, chronometers &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with thorough good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.
CIGARS. CHEROOTS.
CIGARETTES. TOBACCOS.

Real Havannahs.	Egyptian Cigarettes.
Manillas.	" Golden Block " Mixture.
Flor de Javas.	" 1888 " Mixture.
Coromandels.	" Rifle " Mixture.
Trichinopolies.	" Golden Bird's eye."
Pondicherries.	" Golden Fleece."
Coconadas.	Virginia Honey Dew.
Burmahs.	Latakia.

For PURITY of TOBACCO and General EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY, the above select brands are not to be surpassed anywhere.

J. NEUBERG.
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

COUGH! COLD!! BRONCHITIS!!!
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
A SAFE and Palatable Preparation, of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent and Balsamic Properties.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS. F. S. MADON & CO., MARKET, BOMBAY.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.
ASTHMA CURED!
MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM is the King of all Asthma and Cough Remedies, Gives instantaneous relief. Prompt, safe, and sure.
Retail at Rs. 2, By all Chemists, Bombay.

Rs. 2-4 of all Chemists. Wholesale, POPULAR R. M. Co., Medows Street, Bombay
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.
Every Candidate who has the least likelihood of getting nervous at the time of Examination should loose no time to use SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL. Nerve and Brain Tonic.
Helps memory Restores Vitality and Strengthens Brain Power

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).
Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22. **BEER.** Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.
IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.
Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.
FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.
Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.
WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.
To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON ;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS.

OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT!!

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK.!!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 12.
First Class, Rs. 2; 2nd Class, Re. 1.
Third Class, 8 annas; Gallery, 4 annas.
Children under 12 Half Price to 1st Class only.

NEW ARTISTS! NEW PROGRAMME.!!

THESE POPULAR PRICE SHOULD DRAW THE PUBLIC.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT, at 9 p. m.
See Handbills.

COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY.

LADIES' SESSION ONLY, 10 to 12 a.m. ADMISSION FREE.

GENERAL PUBLIC 2 to 4 p. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. As. 8

WEDNESDAY, 19th NOVEMBER.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
GRAND MARCH.

COW and DONKEY RACE on SKATES DANCING.
Admission: A few Reserved Seats, Rs. 4; Ordinary, Rs. 3.
Skaters in Fancy Dress, Rs. 2 (with Skates); in Evening Dress, Rs. 2 (Skates extra).

EXHIBITION

OF

PICTURES, SCULPTURES AND PHOTOGRAPHY

WILL BE OPENED

ON FEBRUARY, 3RD, 1891.

Send Post Card for Prospectus to

THE HONY. SECRETARY.
Bombay Art Society, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 12th and 13th instant being] PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments' Act 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th November, 1890.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF Messrs. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red	18 0	20 0
Pressburgher, red	14 0	16 0
Hungarian Hock	15 0	17 0
Chateaux Palugyay, white	18 0	20 0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes
1 Cork Screw supplied in each case, samples free on application to

WARDEN & Co.
27, Hummum Street, Fort.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

SUCH of the FREE BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall VACANT after the results of the various University Examinations are known, will be FILLED UP in January next. Applications for the same will be received by the undersigned up to 15th December. For further particulars and forms of application apply to

JAMNADAS MANORDAS,
Acting Secretary,
Goculdas Tejpal Charities.

Holi Chukla, Fort, Bombay, 8th November, 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gundfee, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1890, TENDERS for the construction on the BROAD GAUGE of the first 21 miles of the GODHRA-RUTLAM EXTENSION of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Drawings and Specifications with Schedules of quantities may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office on and after the 15th November, 1890, where forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per copy.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Godhra Rutlam Railway" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered.

The deposits should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 29th October, 1890.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

R.-M. RAILWAY.

ATTENTION is invited to the ALTERATION in the DATE up to which TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY will be received, viz., MONDAY, the 1st December, 1890.

J. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, November 7, 1890.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his Office, Jhansi, up to MONDAY, the 1st December next, for SUPPLY of PETTY MISCELLANEOUS STORES, at the Jhansi Depot during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1891.

Tender Forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Jhansi Depot, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, on payment of Rs. 4 each.

The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Petty Miscellaneous Stores," and a deposit of Rs. (1,000) one thousand must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. If Government Promissory Notes be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Agent and Chief Engineer "Indian Midland Railway Company."

All stores to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
J. WILSON,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Jhansi, 3rd November, 1890.

SWEDISH PILSNER BEER.

From the Export Brewry "NORDISKA" of Stockholm.

1 Case of 4 dozen Quarts .....Rs. 19.
1 Case of 8 dozen Pints..... „ 23.

Discount to Clubs and Messes. Samples free on application. Apply to

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS FOR 1891.

Owing to the EXTENSIVE and INCREASED PATRONAGE of our Subscribers, comprising all the WELL-KNOWN LIBRARIES, CLUBS, INSTITUTES, REGIMENT MESSES, high CIVIL and MILITARY OFFICERS, and the PUBLIC in GENERAL of INDIA, we have been enabled to order out PAPERS and PERIODICALS in great number, and thus to supply them at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS for 1891 must be PAID in by the END of NOVEMBER, 1890, to ENSURE TIMELY SUPPLY.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. HAJEE CASIM HAJEE LUDHA who has been our Agent and Manager for the past 25 years is no longer connected with us nor does he represent us in any way.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.

Bombay, November 8, 1890.

WANTED.

A PERMANENT WAY SUB-INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 70 per mensem. Must be a thoroughly competent man. Applications with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to addressed to the Executive Engineer B.-G. J.-P. Railway, Ghadechi.

H. S. DAVIES.
Acting Executive Engineer B.-G, J.-P. Ry.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonjee Merwanjee Banajee, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Mahadhuvdas Rughnathdas, Esq
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	2,216
Mr. Pestonji Nanabhoy	15
Mr. Ruttonji Dadabhoy Wadia	5
Mr. Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, C.I.E.	25
Mr. Jamsetji Hormusji	2
Mr. Cawasji Hormusji	5
Mr. Sorabji Byramji Alerna	2
Mr. D. N. G.	2
Bundekhoda	5
Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Chowksi	5
R. F. P.	5
Bunde Khodabux	2
Mr. Framji Dhanjibhoy Umrigar	2
Mr. Lukmidass Khimji	25
Mr. Rustomji Dadabhoy	15
Mr. Temoolji Pestonji Sethna	5
Mr. Manekshaw Cowasji Taleyarkhan	10
Mr. Dinshaw Naorosji Bode	25
A Friend (from Karachi)	20
Mr. N. H. Billimoria	5
Mr. P. Muncherji	5
Mr. J. D. M.	1
A Zarathoshti	1
Jehangeer	1
A Zarathoshti	5
Mr. D. H. Billimoria	5
Mr. Sorabshaw Dorabshaw Doctor	10
J. M. H.	2
Mr. Naorosji Nusserwanji, Dotiwala (Sanjan)	2
Mr. Pestonji Munchorji, Dabliwala (Amroli)	5
M. P. C.	2
Mr. Mohrwanji Dhanjibhoy, Dukandar (Amroli)	3
Mr. Hormusji Shapurji, Marfatia (Naosari)	2
J. M. B.	1
"Dont mind your detractors mean revealings"	1
Mr. Manekji Hormusji Vania (Bulsar)	5
Mr. Jehangirji M. Makidalal (Golwood)	1
Strikes his head when his heart is aching	1
D. P. E.	5
Mr. Pestonji C. Popat (Palgarh)	2
Mr. Framji Byramji Commisariwalla, (Virar)	3
E. B. S.	1
K. J. G. (Calcutta)	1
R. B. H. M. (Calcutta)	2
J. S. G. (Calcutta)	2
Mr. Edulji Naorosji Kelavalla, (Panju)	2
Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Cawra, (Panju)	5
M. C.	2
Bai Awanbai L. Palankote	2
Mrs. Sorab L. Palankote	2
Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palankote	2
Mr. D. A. Taraporewala	2
A Zarathoshti	25
Mr. Jamsetji Dorabji	10
Mr. Burjorji Sorabji Station Master, Naosari	1
Mr. Byramji Jamsetjee Station Master, Verar	2
Mr. Dadabhoy Ruttonji, Station Master, Balsar	2
Mr. Nusserwanji Jamsetjee, Guard	1
Mr. D.	2
Mr. Ardashir Sorabji, Driver	2
Perseverence	1
Mr. Dorabji Manekji Motafram	3
M. D. W.	2
Bai Bachubai C. Shroff, Dhandhuka	3
Justice	15
Mr. J. A. Dalal	12
D (From Poona)	5
Mr. Sorabji Dadabhoy Buchia	5
Mr. Postwalla (Shirpur)	

FROM NAOSARI.

Dustur Hormusji Dusturji, Jamshedji Mehrji Rana	1
Mr. Hormusji Assaji, Hawaldar	1
Mr. M. F. Dustur	1
Mr. Modi Eruchji Jamsetji	1
Mr. Hormusji Burjorji, Dessai	5
Mr. Sorabji Manekji, Dustoor	1
Mr. Dossabhai Framji Jamshedji Kanga	1
Mr Rustim Hormusji Bamji	1
Mr. Kersaspji Cawasji Baja	1
Mr. Bezonji Khursedji Dumsia	1
Mr. K. M. Dessai	1
Mr. Framroze Rustim Bamji	1
Mr. Furdoonji Rutonji Nariman	1
Mr. Kaikhushro Dorabji Baja	1
Mr. Ardeshir Naorosji Dessai	1
Mr. Bamonji Furdoonji Nariman	1
Mr. Cawasji Dorabjee Dadachanji	1
Mr. Dinshawji Dossabhai Framji Kanga	1
Mr. Manekji Hormusji Dessai	1
Mr. Rustomji Naoroji Dessai	1
Mr. Bomanji Merwanji Moolla	1
Mr. Jamsetji Nasrosji Dessai	1
Mr. Behram Minocher Dessai	1
Mr. S. M. Dessai	

FROM SURAT.

Dasturji Rustomji Jamsetji	10
Mr. Jehangirji Punjiaji Dalal	10
Bai Soonabai Temooiji Engineer	10
Bai Elmy Temooiji Engineer	2
Bai Ruttonbai Temooiji Engineer	2
Mr. Dhanjibhoy Temooiji Do.	2
Mr. Kaikhushro Temooiji Do.	2
Mr. Winterbottom	2
Mr. Sam T.	2
Mr. Pirozshaw, Sorabji, Telegraph Master	3
Mr. Rustomji Punjiaji Dalal	5
Bai Bachoobai, daughter of Merwanji Frazer	1
Mr. Rustomji Cawasji Gadialli	10
Mr. Cawasji Cooverji Bharucha	2
Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy Tariwala	2
Mr. Burjorji Bhimjibhoy	2
Mr. Byramji Cawasji Bhurucha	2
Mr. Rustomji Hormusji Lakdawala	10
Mr. Jamsetji Cawasji Dolikookana	1
Mr. Rustomji Jamsetjee Katpitia	2
Mr. Nasserwanji Cooverji Pithawala	2
Mr. Naorosji Jamsetjee Katpitia	1
Mr. Pestonji Khursetjee Katpitia	2
Mr. Rustomji Edulji	1
Mr. Ardashir Nasserwanji Katpitia	2
Master Dossabhai Byramji Hakim	5
Mr. Ardashir Dossabhoy Master	2

FROM BHOWNAGAR.

Dr. Burjorji Byramji	100
Mr. Dinshaw Bomanji	50
Dr. Hormuzshaw Byramji	50
Professor Jamsetji N. Oonwalla	20
Mr. Temooiji Bomanji Sethna	15
Mr. Dossabhoy Nusserwanji	15
Mr. Munchershaw N. R. Ranina	10
B. A. E.	5
Mr. Dorabji Shapurji Umrigar	12
Messrs. Muncherji Ruttonji and Co.	5
Well-Wisher	25
An admirer of the *Rast Goftar*	30
A constant Lady Reader	10
Mr. Nanabhoy Byramji Doctor	25
Total Rs.	3,038

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussel's carpets &c., &c., the property of Madam ANNA GRIEFF.

The property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Dr. P. M, NICHOLSON.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No 4 FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, CARTS, TROLLEY, &c.

Under instruction from C. A. Turner, Esq., Liquidator of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited (in liquidation), the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant at 2 p.m., at the Bombay Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, consisting water cart, bullock carts, lorry, trolly, office tables, chairs, office desks, cupboards, set of drawers, stools, clocks, copying press, waste paper carriage wheels, copper oil tank, sample frames, counter-bench, empty boxes, writing materials, &c

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th November, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7. MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 10th instant, at 2. p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhotics.
5 cases prints.
2 „ white stripes.
4 „ bed covers.

A shipment of handsome and well-finished bentwood furniture, consisting of arm without arm chairs, baba and low chairs, rocking chairs, sofas, easy chairs, reclining sofas, folding and office chairs, music stools, &c.

35 coils manilla covered wire rope, 1", 2", 4, and 6 inches circumference.

1 case 30 doz. bed quilting.
1 „ 108 „ Rimmel's Army and Navy soap.
1 „ 33 „ „ lavender.
1 „ oilpaintings and oleographs in gilt frames.
1 „ musical boxes.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Haji Aba Ali Mahomed—

939-6686—1 case 50 doz. walking sticks.

On account and at the risk of Allibhoy Esmaljee, ex s. s. Kangra—

R M-753—1-4—4 casks 49 gross Japan scarlet and blue ink by Arnold.

Ex s. s. Govino.

R M-874—1-3—3 cases 60 reams emerycloth.

On account and at the risk of Ahmed Abdoola—

EA 1561-67 / EA 1602-5 / EA 1636-39 } 12 cases gold satin.

On account of the concerned—

A quantity of brushes, sash, and other tools.

On account of the concerned—

R C—1033-60—3 cases each 100 dozen woollen waits.
R C—1895—1 case envelopes and papers.
4703-8—7 cases 210 bottles acetic acid.
S & K—5121-33—10 cases each 50 boxes vermicelli.
M 3079 M—4010—1 bale 500 gross tape corks.

By order of the Superintendent Government Telegraph Department.

500 lbs. sulphur.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 „ mail phaeton.
1 light and strong victoria.
1 light dog-cart.
1 handsome second-hand landau.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF IMITATION SWEDISH BAR IRON.

On FRIDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Princes Dock, on account and at the risk of Hurjeewun Dharsey—

Ex s.s. Doura.

30 tons, 1533 bars imitation Swedish iron.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, CLOSE TO CHAMAR BAUG.

On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., Messr. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoolabhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Zenubai, wife of Cazee Ahmed Meya Bin Cazee Dada Meya, Porebundry, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 25th day of May, 1889, the undermentioned landed property, viz—

All that piece of sham vacant land or ground together with a chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the north side of the public passage of Parel in the registration subdistrict of Bombay which plot of ground bears progress No. 2, plot No. 2 Travers A U 3 and 4 in Major Langton's Plan, admeasuring 7003 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of Parsee Dadabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, on the west partly by the land of Marwadi Khetsidass Hurnandre and partly by Chamar Baug, on the north, by the Chamar Baug of Parsee Cawasjee Nowrojee Bamji, and on the south by the public passage leading to Parel, and the said chawl or range of buildings bears Municipal ward No. 602 (2) and street No. 20A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 500 express rifle, with case and fittings.
1 16 bore D-B. B.-L. gun, with case and fittings.
The property of the late Col. F. J. WISE—
1 single-barrel .450 rifle, with case and fittings.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 10th November, 1890.

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CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.
EXECUTE ANY WORK
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SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs. 350
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Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	„ 450
Square Piano, by Soundy	„ 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co	„ 550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	„ 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	„ 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	„ 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	„ 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	„ 850

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NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned that if any person lets off or throws any fireworks on or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel.
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 5th November, 1890.

ARMY, NAVY AND CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £100,000

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ALFRED COTTERELL-TUPP, Esq.
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MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Calcutta and Bombay.

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AGRA BANK, Limited. Calcutta, Bombay, and Branches throughout India.

THE DIRECTORS have much pleasure in announcing that the Bombay Stores of the above Society will be OPENED for business on the 15th December, under the management of a gentleman for many years actively connected with the Indian retail trade and intimately acquainted with the requirements of Europeans of all classes resident in India.

Spacious Show Rooms have been secured at the Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, and a large and varied stock of the highest class goods will be available to the Shareholders Ticket-holders and the Public, at prices lower than those at present ruling in India.

Shareholders and Ticket-holders will be entitled to certain Valuable Privileges ascertainable on application.

Annual tickets will be issued at Rs. 2 and Life Tickets at Rs. 10.

The Directors appeal with the utmost confidence to their friends and the public generally, in India, for support in the present undertaking. Nothing will be wanting on the part of the Society to secure and merit the favour of its constituents.

For Annual or Life Tickets, application should be made to the Manager of the Bombay Branch.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the partnership hitherto carried on by the undersigned in Bombay and several other places in India under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Tricumjee Mooljee and Company, has been this day voluntarily dissolved and all persons claiming from or owing to the said firm of Messrs. Tricumjee Mooljee and Company, any sum or sums of money are hereby required to receive from and pay to the undersigned in Dongry Coly Street, Mandvee Bunder, such sum or sums of money within one month from the date hereof.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1890.

(સહી) લખમશી ગોવંદજી હેમરાજ.
i. e. LUKHAMSEY GOVINDJEE HEMRAJ,

(સહી) ગોવંદજી શામજી.
i. e. GOVINDJEE SHAMJEE,

(સહી) ધારશી વરસી.
i. e. DHARSEY VERSEY,

(સહી) રાઘેશી લખમશી.
i. e. RAISEY LUKHAMSEY,

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 667 OF 1877.

KARIM MAHOMED JAMAL, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant and Butcher, residing at No. 33, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and AYSHABAI, widow of YAROO MAHOMED KHOOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, also residing at No. 33, aforesaid .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

RAJOOMA, widow of KARIM MAHOMED VULLEE, and NOORBAI, widow of ALLY MIYA CHAND, daughters of TAJOOBHOY KALLABHOY, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, and administratrixes of his estate and effects, residing in house No. 32, Butcher Street, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, and DATOOBHOY EBRAHIM, Khoja Mahomedan, Inhabitant of Cutch, by his duly constituted Attorney CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, residing in Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders made in the above suit and bearing date respectively the twenty-third day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-seven and the twenty fourth day of April, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the nineteenth day of November, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Karim Mahomed Jamal and Ayshabai, widow of Yaroo Mahomed Khomed and of the abovenamed Defendants Rajooma, widow of Karim Mahomed Vullee and Noorbai, widow of Ally Miya Chand, daughters and Administratrixes of the estate and effects of the late Tajoobhoy Kallabhoy and Datoobhoy Ebrahim, the mortgagee of the share and interest of the Plaintiff Karim Mahomed Jamal, in all that piece or parcel of land with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Butcher Street, otherwise called Nagdevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and eighty-five square yards, be the same a little more or less, and which land is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 43, 47A and 47B, and Ward Nos. 313 (1) and 313 (2) and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Mamoola bin Hamedoola, on or towards the south by the property of the Butcher's Mosque, on or towards the east partly by the property of Shaik Boolun bin Allan, and partly by the property of Ali Sahib bin Baloo Miya Coor, and on or towards the west by the said Butcher Street otherwise called Nagdevi Road, and which said land and premises were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants Rajooma and Noorbai, and are now partly in the occupation of the Plaintiff Karim Mahomed Jamal or his tenants, and partly in the occupation of his said mortgagee, Datoobhoy Ebrahim and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland and Bayley, Attornies for the abovenamed Defendants, Rajooma and Noorbai, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of September, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Bassein Municipality an EIGHT TON STEAM ROAD ROLLER by Messrs. Aveling and Porter with fittings complete together with spikes for fixing to outside Rollers for lifting surface of old road. Tenders to include freight and delivery in Bassein (Burma) address undersigned not later than 31st January, 1891.

W. J. ADDIS, C. E.
Engineer and Secretary, Bassein Municipality.

Bassein, Municipal Engineer's Office, 16th October, 1890.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.
PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows	10	8
Do. do. Plain	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light	9	8
Do. do. Stout	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
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BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND	$5,482,127·2
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—A. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
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W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANK

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 945
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	140,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£23
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	160
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	440
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	2	70
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	? pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
BombayCotton Manfg Co	600	500	500	20	355xd
Central India	3,750	500	500	65	922½
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,900	700	700	20	565
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	725
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	505
Framjee Petit	41,250	1,000	1,000	15	415xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	710
Hinguna hat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		360
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	865
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	520 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	220
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	746xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	565
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	164
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Madhavji United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,900xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	310
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,132½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	0	90
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,570xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	615
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	325
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	10
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,005 x i
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	380
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	200 xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	550
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	355
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	300
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	620
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,050 xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	815
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	167½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	520
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	405
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,200
English Press and Manfg. Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	170
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	510xd
Hengell Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	165
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	54	405
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	60xd
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	430
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	165
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	530
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	92
Sabapathy(Bellary)	600	500	500	40	385
Sassoon	500	500	500	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	50	510
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	210
	—	1,000		Rs. 80	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Aicock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	213½
	750	150	150	7½	160
BackBayBaths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	90
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	39
Bear Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay &Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,425
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	855
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	620
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	815
Deccan Ice Co	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	162½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	1,000
Geyer &Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	302½
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	90
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	68
Port Canning Co.	6,808	1,000	1,000	20	355
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	18,000	1,000	N dvd	1,725
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	63
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	70
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	990
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	11½
Western India Flour	..	..	..	..	71

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	50,000	bales.
" " " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	141,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton	597,000	"
" " " Surats	192,000	"

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester market has been steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 6½d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	94½
3 per cent. French Rentes	94½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	80½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105
Bar Silver	47

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 6 per cent.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Assyria (s), from Persian Gulf. On the 8th:—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; and Busheer (s), Mormugao. Yesterday:—Arcadia (s), from London; Goa (s), Calcutta; and Siam (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 8th:—Peninsular (s), for London; Arabia (s), Marmugao; Bisagno (s), and Gwalior (s), China, &c.; Purulia (s), Persian Gulf; and Khandalla (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday:—Niagara (s), for Dunkirk; Cuba (s), Karachi; Barawa (s), Zanzibar, &c.; Akbar (s), Mauritius; and Werneth Hall (s), Liverpool, &c.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 8th November, 1890, the charges of foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated by Schedule 25, viz., 1s. 6d. per rupee.

AN ACCIDENT.—Khimdhu Jamal, a labourer, while working last Friday, on board the s. s. Clyde, was badly injured by the fall of a log, and forthwith removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

PRELIMINARY TO THE DEVALI.—A girl, named Fatima Ahmed, aged 13, was brought into the Sir Jamsetjee Hospital from Kamateepoora, with burns on the right hand and shoulder, caused by the letting off of fire-works by a mischievous boy.

LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—Davichund Premjee, residing in Shamsett Street, reported to the police his having dropped a currency note, of the value of rupees one hundred, somewhere between his house and Vithulwadi, on the 6th instant.

GAMBLING WITH DICE.—Inspector Chislett, last Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, prosecuted Kessoo Savant and Vitul Taja, with gambling with dice, with rupees two in cash. Accused admitted the charge, and were fined two rupees each.

A PICK-POCKET.—Elappa Namya was charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, with the theft of a purse and gold and silver rings and cash which it contained, from the coat pocket of one Soobjee Sungjee, as he was passing alongthe Crawford Market Road. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

VISITORS FROM PORTUGAL.—The Viscount and Viscountess of Mahem and family arrived from Lisbon a few days ago. They attended the musical concert at St. Patrick's Club, on Friday night, accompanied by Senhor Minguel R. de Quadros and proceed to Goa to-day, to be present at the exposition of the body of the venerable St. Francis Xaver, on the 3rd December next, and which will be kept open until 1st January, 1891.

CRUSHED TO DEATH UNDER A HEAVY SHELF.—Wittoo Mathara, a labourer, employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, Byculla, was killedlast Friday by the fall of a shelf. It appears deceased andothers were moving the shelf, when a rope snapped, and the shelf fell on deceased who was crushed to death. The verdict was that death was caused by injuries received by the accidentally falling on him of a heavy wooden shelf, which was being turned.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at theYacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

Overture	Tancred
Cavatina	Anna Blena
Valse	The Offers
Reminiscences of Balfe	
Galop	Wings of Love

	Rossini.
	Donizetti.
	Coote.
	Godfrey.
	Meyder.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—The case in which a Mahomedan was charged with mischief and kidnapping one Mahomed Shah, under Sections 426 and 363 I.P.C, was called on, at the Girgaum Police Court, last Saturday, before Mr. Hamilton, when Hubiba, the lad's mother, appeared, and pleaded for an adjournment till the 15th instant, which his Worship was pleased to grant, after recording the evidence of a native school-master, of the S. P.G. Mission, who spke of the 1st October as the last day the boy attende school.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHY HOSPITAL.—The following among other cases were registered at this hospital last Saturday:—Sanji Darji, aged 18, a Hindu shopkeeper, at Chaek Mohola, with wounds in the temple, eyebrow, and eyelid.—Haet Jakki, aged 21, a woman from Parel, severely bruisd in the neck and wounded in the right arm, wrist, and eyebrow, which were swollen. Explained that she was assaulted by a Seedee.—Bala Babu, aged 14, and Juria Shiva, aged 20, both mill-hands from Parel an Chowpatty, with fractured phalanges of the indefinger, and internal laceration of the soft parts, nd thumb nails driven out, caused in both instancesy machinery bolts.

A RAID ON GAMBLERS.-Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, la Saturday, Inspector Hiscock placed Fuzloodeen Mahmed and nine others on their trial, for gaming in a house contiguous to Mustan Tank, last Friday nigt, when he and Constable Parker took the party by surprise. The first accused said he was not the owr of the room in question, but the second accused, though the whole house belonged to him. He did not get to-sixteenth of the earnings. He objected to the gming, and not being heeded, sent for the police. The second accused denied the ownership of thcoom, and said that the police informant Jaffer brought the cards and money and tempted them to pla, turning traitor afterwards. The remainder of th accused acknowledged playing for small stakes. Thecards and Rs. 3-12-5 were confiscated, and the first accused was fined Rs. 15, and the remainder, Rs. 2 each. His Worship ordered that two rupees be paid to Jaer.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COTTON FROM THE RIPON MILLS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. Richardson disposed of a case in which Raghoo and Narayen, mill-hands, are charged with the theft of cotton, belonging to the Ripon Manufacturing Company, and Khamissa and Ibrahim Ali, with dishonestly receiving the cotton. About a fortnight ago, a police subedar saw the fit accused passing along the Duncan Road, with a andle of cotton, which he delivered at the shop of thehird accused. The police, on making enquiries, fod that the first accused was employed, at the Bon Mills, that he brought the cotton from the milland sold to the third and fourth accused; whose sho were searched, and a large quantity of cotton w found in them. On the first accused being arrest, he made a statement to the police, in consequenof which the others were arrested subsequently. MDe Souza appeared for the first accused, Mr. Davar for the second, and Mr. Sunawalla for the third and frth accused. His Worship, in disposing of the casemarked that upon the whole the evidence for the osecution was not satisfactory. The accused were therefore discharged.

INSPECTION OF H. THE GOVERNOR'S BODY-GUARD.—The annual inspectiof his Excellency the Governor's Body-guard took pla on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock. The corps, mustering2 of all ranks, was drawn up on its own parade-grod, at Gannesh Khind, near the village of Aundh, une the command of Captain Gott. Major-General F. Rolly-Flood, C.B., Commanding the Poona District, accompanied by Major Stopford, R.A., Assistant Adjut-General, Captain Scallon, D. S. O., Deputy Assant Adjutant-General, Captain Thomas, and Captai Solly-Flood, A.-D.-C., having arrived, first inspect the ranks, after which the corps marched past the walk, then at the trot, and finally ranked it in single file. The ground, after the heavy rainf the previous night, was too deep and holding to aw of a gallop past. The lance and sword exercises are then gone through, and the junior officers the men through a few manœuvres. A greatmprovement in the dress of this fine corps has beeffected lately, the old Lancer tunics having been ce away with and a scarlet blouse substituted, withhite moleskin breeches fitting loose above the knee place of the old skin-tight cords we have seen thein for so many years. The new boots worn by th corps would, we venture to say, bear comparison wi those of any mounted corps in India. After seein the officers and non-commissioned officers at rever practice, Major-General Solly-Flood, C.B., inspect the horse lines, school, &c. —*Deccan Herald.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or whi or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving a disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes e hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND TELEGRAPH CHARGES.

No. 237 T.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works, and Telegraph.

Simla, the 24th July, 1890.

The following, with copy of the letter from the Director General of Telegraphs referred to, is forwarded to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, for information with reference to his letter to the addres of the Director General of Telegraphs, dated the 17th April 1890.

By order. (SD.) C. VINCENT,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 236 T., dated the 24th July 1890.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

The Director General of Telegraphs has forwarded to the Government of India a copy of your letter, No. 391-90, dated the 9th May 1890, and of the correspondence referred to therein, suggesting an alteration in the method of charging for inland telegrams.

2. The accompanying copy of a letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 30 T, dated the 25th June, 1890, contains the views of that officer on the subject. The arguments adduced in that letter against the proposed reduction of the telegraph tariff are forcible, but before passing final orders on the case the Government of India will be glad to know if the Chamber of Commerce can adduce any arguments to rebut or disprove those of the Director General of Telegraphs.

3. A copy of this letter and of its enclosure has been forwarded direct to the Madras, Bombay, Coconada, and Upper India Chambers of Commerce for information.

No. 30 T, dated 25th June 1890.

From W. R. Brooke, Esq., Director General of Telegraphs, to the Secretary to the Government of India, P. W. Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 4 T, dated the 25th April last, I have the honour to submit copies of the correspondence which convey the approval of the Chambers of Commerce of Bombay, Madras, Coconada, Upper India (Cawnpur) and Cochin to the alteration in the method of charging for Inland telegrams, suggested by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and already communicated to Government in my letter above referred to.

2. This proposal is briefly as follows: instead of, as at present, no charge being made for the address and eight words of text being allowed in the minimum charge for a telegram, it is suggested that the free address should be abolished, and that the number of words to be sent for the minimum of charge should be sixteen, these words being distributed at pleasure between address and text according to the requirements of the sender.

3. The following advantages are claimed for the change:—(1) That it would benefit the public by increasing the average number of words of text to be sent for the minimum charge; (2) that, owing to this economy, it would tend to popularise and stimulate the use of the wires; (3) that, by giving the public an inducement to study brevity in wording the addresses of telegrams it would relieve the Telegraph Department from carrying free a large quantity of unnecessary matter in the shape of superfluous words now included in addresses; (4) that it would encourage the registration of addresses, thus giving the Telegraph Department an inceased revenue from registration fees, and affording increased security in the delivery of messages. It is further suggested that the change might have the effect of restricting the use of abbreviated code in Inland telegrams, and that it would put a stop to an abuse, believed to exist to some extent under the present system, of superfluous words being included in the address with a code or concealed meaning, the proper place for such words being the text of the telegram.

4. The concession of a free address in Inland Indian telegrams was first granted on the 1st January 1872, and it was based on the desirability of simplifying the mode of counting the number of chargeable words in telegrams, and of reducing the number of telegrams undelivered owing to insufficiency of address. One of the earliest references to the subject will be found in paragraph 139 of the Administration Report of the Telegraph Department for the four years ending March 1871, and the objects then in view have undoubtedly been secured to a very great extent during the eighteen years that have since elapsed.

5. The free address eliminates from the calculation of the cost of a telegram, the vernacular names of persons and places, the manner of writing which in Roman character varies greatly in the case of natives. With no charge for the address there is no temptation to unduly combine two or three names together into one word, though, even as things now are, some native names in the address of telegrams are extremely long and difficult to transmit correctly. With the address charged for, however, there can be no doubt combination of two or three words into one would largely prevail, abuses, as distinguished from legitimate combinations, would be difficult to detect, and, any attempt to do so, would not only lead to friction between the Telegraph office and senders, but would have the effect of throwing doubt on the proper charge for telegrams, a very undesirable result, in this country, where so many messages are tendered for despatch by illiterate servants and not by the senders themselves.

6. The second object in view in granting the free address was to secure sufficient indications to enable the Telegraph Department to deliver telegrams both promptly and correctly. The delivery of telegrams in India unavoidably labours under many disadvantages in comparison with similar work in Europe. The messengers employed are generally inferior to those of Europe in intelligence and activity, with rare exceptions they are unable to read English, and the distances they have to travel are greater. Again, in India large number of natives bear the same, or closely approximating names, the numbering and naming of streets and lanes is still far behind the European standard, in many cities the mercantile community inhabit densely populated and tortuous bazars, involving most intricate addresses, and finally, to the great mass of native senders of telegrams, English is a foreign language in which they have difficulty in expressing themselves, and have often to trust the diction of their messages to most illiterate and inaccurate translators. These, and many other reasons that might be mentioned, all point to the great importance to the Telegraph Department of securing as good an address as possible on every telegram, and to the risk that would be run in adopting any system that would afford a pecuniary inducement to the curtailment of addresses. It must be remembered that an undelivered telegram is not only useless to the sender and receiver, and often a source of great indirect loss and anxiety, but it also throws work and expense on the Telegraph Department, which in its own interests, as well as in those of the public, strives its utmost to reduce such telegrams to a minimum.

7. Unfortunately, in spite of the free address, the number of undelivered telegrams is much greater than is desirable. In 1886-87 the number was 11,076; in 1887-88, 13,119; in 1888-89, 13,555; and insufficient or inaccurate addresses of natives account for the great majority of the non-deliveries. A recent scrutiny showed that out of a batch of undelivered telegrams of all kinds 75 per cent. were despatched by and addressed to natives.

8. It will be understood from the foregoing that in respect to this proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce the interests of Europeans and natives are not altogether in common, and this will be brought out clearly by the following facts, which have been ascertained at considerable labour by the examination of a large number of telegrams from all parts of the country. It may first be stated that a test examination of the entire private Inland telegrams, sent from Government office in India and Burma for one day, has brought out the result that the traffic is contributed in almost exactly the following proportions. Europeans and Eurasions 40 per cent., natives 60 per cent. As Europeans have on an average larger individual transactions, and therefore send more telegrams per man than natives, the number of actual senders of telegrams would show a still greater preponderance on the part of the natives. The natives therefore form the great majority of customers of the Department, a majority which is moreover steadily increasing with the opening up, by the aid of the agency of the Post Office, of telegraph communication with numbers of purely native towns.

9. The examination of the length of addresses used by Europeans and Natives in private Inland telegrams gives the following results as averages of a large number of telegrams, it being understood that the telegraph station of origin is not included, as it is treated by the Department as a service indication—

European mercantile telegrams 7-09 words in the address.				
Ditto social	ditto	9-33	ditto	ditto.
Native mercantile	ditto	10-21	ditto	ditto.
Ditto social	ditto	10-78	ditto	ditto.

Social messages form but a very small proportion of the total number of private telegrams, and it will therefore be sufficient to consider the case of mercantile messages only. It will be seen that without any recourse to greater brevity in the address than is now practised the European would gain, for the minimum charge, one word on the average, in the text, and the Native would lose two words if the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce were adopted.

10. It is impossible to forecast to what extent compression would be practised, were the address charged for, but, as regards European firms which have dealings with other countries, it must be noted that they have already registered, almost without exception, abbreviated addresses, and that they would certainly adopt the use of these addresses, as they are at liberty to do without extra charge, in their Inland telegraphic business. This would enable them to effect an important saving in the length of their addresses, it being quite practicable for them to reduce the address to three words thus gaining no less than five words of text for the minimum charge. Initials, the words "Messrs.", "Esquire" and "Co.", &c., would no doubt also be dropped to a great extent not only by merchants but by the public generally, and what is more important to the Telegraph Department, people would trust to their being well known, or that their names would be found in a Directory and would omit or curtail particulars of their residences. It is true that the rules provide for the address containing all information necessary for the dealing of a telegram and stipulate that the sender supports the consequence of insufficiency of address, but the booking clerk or signaller at a distant station is not in a good position to judge of the sufficiency or otherwise of an address, and he is practically obliged to accept the sender's opinoin on this point. On the whole, it may be safely predicted that in European addresses considerable compression will be practised, and that to some extent, this compression will be productive of delay and difficulty in the correct delivery of telegrams.

11. In the case of the Native and public, compression will also no doubt follow on a charge being levied for the address, but the results will undoubtedly be more serious, both to the sender and receiver and to the Telegraph Department. So few Native firms have telegraphic dealings with other countries, that, as a class they have not had hitherto any incentive to register their adresses for the sake of economy as Europeans have. To register at a cost of Rs. 10 per annum for Inland traffic only would be a course that would commend itself to but very few Native senders, the bulk of whom are, as compared with Europeans, casual and unfrequent employer, of the telegraph; and economies in the cost of the telegraphing will therefore mainly be confined to curtailment of addresses of telegrams. In doing this the native sender starts at a disadvantage with the European. To place himself in as good a position as he now holds in respect to text words, he would have on the average to curtail his address by two words, while to gain anything on his present position, he would have to carry curtailment still further at great risk to the delivery of his message.

12. To estimate the effect on the revenue of the Department of the proposal of the Bengal Chamber, it may be stated that the average number of chargeable words in Inland private messages duringthe year1889-90 was 10·19, all messages containing les than eight words of text being considered to have eight words, i.e., the full amount that might have been sent for the money. The value of these messages was Rs. 21,98,118, and supposing that the average number of chargeable words to be brought down by curtailment of address by one word, the loss would have been roughly one-tenth, say Rs. 2,00,000. Supposing the extreme and obviously impossible case that every telegram were to be curtailed to the minimum charge of its class, the telegrams, 21, 66, 856 in number, would have produced Rs. 17,59,969, a loss of Rs. 4,38,149, and this is the maximum loss that could have been incurred. Two lakhs does not seem to be an improbable estimate of the loss that would result from a trial of the proposed system.

13. The question now to be considered is whether the concession would, as anticipated by the Bengal and other Chambers of Commerce, *vide* paragraph 3 of this letter, popularise the tariff and stimulate traffic to an extent to compensate for this loss. After careful consideration, I am of opinion that the concession, though it would undoubtedly enable economies to be effected by European senders of messages, is not one of sufficient importance to affect to any appreciable extent the number of telegrams sent, and that it would therefore afford but little stimulus to traffic. With respect to the Natives, I believe the change would on the whole act adversely, and that it would prove in practice unpopular with them, both as interfering with the simplicity of the present tariff, and as tending to increase the risk of their messages being undelivered. I am also of opinion that it would have little effect in inducing native senders of messages to register abbreviated addresses and that any revenue the Telegraph Department would gain from fees for abbreviated addresses, would be insignificant compared with the loss of revenue it would sustain from the increase of the number of text words in telegrams that could be sent for the minimum charge. I do not think, moreover, that the change would bring about any material replacement of code by plain language as suggested by the Bengal Chamber. With regard to the remark of the Coconada Chamber, as to the abuses believed to exist by code words properly belonging to the text of the message being inserted in the address, I have only to state that I have no evidence of these abuses, and that if they do exist, it can only be to a most trifling extent.

14. Another point to be dealt with in connection with this proposal is that the present system of free address is wasteful and imposes much unnecessary work on the Telegraph Department. The investigation that has been made does not bear this out. We may reasonably assume that the mercantile telegrams of Europeans containing an average of 7 words in the address, do not, as a class, impose unnecessary work on the Telegraph Department. Obviously superfluous titles and designations are, under existing orders of the Department, struck out of addresses already by Telegraph offices, and in respect to initials, the full titles of firms, &c., it must always be remembered that accurate names and addresses are of extreme value to the public in preventing telegrams being misdelivered and opened by mistake by persons with somewhat similar names. Although, therefore, as I have indicated above, the average of seven words in the address of European mercantile telegrams can no doubt be considerably lessened, if a pecuniary inducement is offered to do so, it by no means follows that, from the point of view, either of the Telegraph Department or the public, the present average of seven words is unduly long and, if seven words is a fair average in the case of Europeans, ten words appear to be by no means unreasonable in the case of Natives, with their longer names and intricate addresses. The non-delivery of any urgent or ordinary telegram involves the despatch of a service telegram by the Telegraph Department to the sender, intimating the fact to him, and it also involves a good deal of time and trouble in sending the telegram out for delivery two or three times, as well as the institution of local enquiries. For these reasons and with a laudable desire to serve the public to the utmost, the Telegraph Department would much prefer to carry an unnecessary word or two in the address than not deliver a telegram, and it has no reason to complain of the average length of the addresses now sent, while admitting that occasional abuses of the length of the address do take place.

15. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has put forward the contention that that portion of the public which is fortunate enough to have a short address, and which therefore imposes less work on the Telegraph Department than people with long addresses do, should be compensated by an increased number of words in the text, and on the other hand that persons with long addresses should pay the penalty for the trouble they impose on the Telegraph Department. Were the conditions of India similar to those of England, this contention would receive my cordial support on the broad principle, which may be taken as a canon of telegraphy that all the contents of a telegram inserted by the sender in his own interest should be paid for by him; but as I have endeavoured to show above the conditions under which the natives of India employ the telegraph are different from those which obtain in England, and this being the case, and the natives constituting the largest, and probably the poorest, class of our customers, I regret I cannot recommend Government to sanction the proposal of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, influentially supported as it is by most of the other leading Chambers of Commerce in India.

16. It only remains in conclusion for me to invite attention to the letters from the Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce on the general question of reducing the tariff. Both these Chambers have within the last three years addressed the Government of India on the subject and I would solicit a reference to a note (which is on record in your office) on the subject of the Inland tariff, prepared in this office in March 1887, in connection with the application of the Madras Chamber. There is little to be added to that note, the general conditions at present are much the same and we have considerable reductions in foreign tariffs in immediate contemplation. Moreover, the Inland private traffic during 1889-90 has, I regret to say, not maintained the rapid advance it has been making of late years. Notwithstanding that the number of offices has increased by 83, the receipts under this head have only increased 2·09 per cent. over the results of the previous year against an average annual progressive increase during the previous five years of 9·54 per cent. I trust that this check is only temporary, but the time is not I consider opportune for considering a reduction in the present Inland tariff, and it must always be borne in mind in connection with this question that any considerable reduction of the tariff would involve large increases to our wires, and to our establishments, to enable us to deal satisfactorily with the additional work. I anticipate considerable expenditure in these directions in connection with the proposed reductions in the Australian tariffs.

17. The chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce refers to the extremely low Indian postal tariff as furnishing some argument in favour, as compared with the English postal and telegraph tariffs of a lower minimum telegraph tariff than eight annas. The fallacy of any comparison between postal and telegraph tariff has been frequently exposed, but the following extract from an article by Mr. Norman Green, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company in America, and by far the largest telegraph system in the world, seems to me to be so much to the point in emphasizing how important a factor distance is in the cost of telegraphy that I cannot close my letter better than by quoting it.

"Telegraphy cannot be made so cheap that individuals can use it as freely as a means of communication as they do the Post Office. The public have never been educated as to the cost of the telegraph service. It costs one-half a cent. a word for each operator who handles a message. For the operating services alone it takes two operators to send a message anywhere, and you have to add an additional operator for every 500 miles distance so that if you send a message 3,500 miles it takes about seven operators. If it were not for the automatic repeater that can be worked by the attendance of one operator instead of two to receive and resend the message, the number would be that much greater. So that it is a great mistake to imagine that distance is not an important factor in the cost of transmitting a telegram. We not only have an additional operator for each 500 miles, but the multiple of cost in maintaining the lines, the battery, everything in fact except stationery and delivery service."

In future modifications of the Indian Telegraph Tariff it is a point not to be lost sight of that no fair comparison can be instituted between the tariff of a telegraph system extending over the immense area of India and Burma, and those of systems confined to small thickly populated and highly civilised countries.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st November 1890.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Civil Works, Telegraphs, Simla.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum, No. 237 T, of the 24th July last, giving cover to

(1) copy of a letter under date of 24th idem to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and

(2) copy of a printed communication No. 30T of 25th June, 1890, addressed to the Government of India by the Director General of Telegraphs, on the subject of the Bengal Chamber's suggestion respecting an alteration in the method of charging for inland telegrams.

2. My committee have given careful consideration to the arguments adduced in the Director General's communcation under notice, but they respectfully submit that there is nothing in that document to refute the

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8.

THE increasing tightness of Money in London has been strongly marked by the advance of the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. as wired yesterday morning, following which the market rates of discount were put up no less than 1⅛ per cent. both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 6 and 5¾ per cent. respectively; while Consols fell ⅛ per cent. to 94⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 105. In Bar Silver there was a drop of 1d. per oz. yesterday, bringing down the price to 47d.; and Rupee Securities were 1¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and 1½ in 4½ per cents. at £77½ for the former, and £80½ for the latter. In New York, the metal was half a cent. lower, at 102½, with demand exchange on London a quarter cent. higher, at 4·85. A Washington telegram of yesterday's date reports the purchase by the Treasury of 420,000 ounes of Silver at 102·2 to 102·6. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was yesterday put down ⅛d., say to 1s. 6⅛d. Braziers' Copper was again 10s. lower, at £65-10 per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower, at 94¼; Exchange on London was 3½ centimes higher, at fcs. 25·32½.

To-day, a recovery, to the extent of ⅛ per cent. took place in the price of Consols, at 94¼; and the market rates of discount were reduced ¼ per cent., say to 5¾ and 5⅛, respectively. Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 47⅛d. per oz.; and Rupee Paper advanced ⅜ per cent. in each denomination. The buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was further lowered by ¼d., making it 1s. 5⅝d. Paris Exchange on London was further 2 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·34½. In New York, Silver was ¼ centime dearer, at 102⅜, with Exchange unaltered.

Bombay Linseed was 3d. per quarter lower both on the spot and to arrive at 44s. ex-quay, all round. For Wheat quotations come unaltered; the total quantity in sight yesterday has not been wired.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening, and Surats dull, the total sales having been the same as Thursday's, at 7,000 bales, of which 500 were East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Uplands remained at 5⅜d. per lb.; and Surats were unchanged in value; but American arrivals were 3-64d. lower for November-December deliveries, and 1-32d. down in all more distant positions. The day's Imports were only 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady. This afternoon the Liverpool market closed dull, and Surats quiet, with spot and arrival prices of American Cotton unaltered; but in East Indian Cotton, "Good" Madras Westerns, and "Good" and "Fully Good" Tinnevellys were ⅛d. lower.

The weekly figures relating to Cotton wired from Liverpool yesterday show an increase in the total Sales of 4,000 bales, at 50,000 bales, compared with those of the preceding week; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 5,000 bales greater, at 78,000 bales. The Imports for the week were 31,000 bales more, at 141,000 bales. The total Stock had become heavier by 58,000 bales, and as it stood yesterday, was 130,000 bales more than at the same time last year, and 311,000 bales than in 1888. The Stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than on last Friday, at 192,000 baies. The figures for the visible supply of Cotton not having been wired this week, we are unable to give our usual comparison with those for the two previous years noted below. Prices declined during the week 3-16d. in spot American, and 7-64d. to 9-64d. in Arrivals; and in East Indian Cotton there was a general fall of 1-16d. to ⅛ per lb. Yesterday's quotation for Mid.-American in Liverpool was ⅜d. per lb. lower than it stood at in either of the two preceding years, at the same time.

Prices of Cotton in New York were virtually unaltered yesterday, ready Mid.-Uplands being still quoted at 9⅜ cents.; and February Futures one point higher, at 9·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 56,000 bales, bringing the week's figures rather above those for last year in the corresponding week, and again much in excess of those for 1888, the total arrivals since the opening of the present season now showing an increase compared with the two preceding years of 192,000 bales and 580,000 bales, respectively. The quantity in sight yesterday was 2,890,000 bales, compared with 2,370,000 bales visible at the close of last week. To-day's message from New York reports prices unchanged. The Receipts at the Ports were 46,000 bales, compared with 44,000 bales last year, and 37,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888
Week's receipts	304,000	293,000	267,000
" exports to U. K.	105,000	75,000	105,000
" " Continent	124,000	39,000	50,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,339,000	2,207,000	1,819,000
" exports to U. K. do.	883,000	843,000	604,000
" " to Continent do.	536,000	515,000	365,000
" Stock in the Ports	623,000	655,000	657,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888
Total supply of all kinds	....	2,245,890	1,866,330
" Surats	....	244,240	138,400
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	597,000	467,160	286,100
" London	....	18,000	7,000
American afloat	330,000	318,000	231,000
East Indian "	15,000	14,000	10,000
Total	....	817,160	534,100
Price of Mid.-Americans	5⅜d.	5⅜d.	5⅜d.
" Good Dhollera	4 3-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 3-16d.	15-16d.

Here, next to nothing has been doing in Cotton to-day, the reported purchases having been confined to a few hundred bales in the aggregate, of ready New Pachora at Rs. 176½, and ready Dhulia, at Rs. 175 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, but prices generally are unchanged.

WHEAT.—An active demand from exporters has been felt in this market to-day, and a considerable business has transpired, while the price of *Pessy* of both qualities has been further put up one anna per cwt., the feeling at closing having been firm at the following quotations:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-11-0	per cwt.
Do. 85	"	4-10-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-8-0 to 4-8-6	"
Red Delhi	"	4-2-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	4-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-0-0	"
Hard Red	"	3-12-6	"

SEEDS have not participated in the improved enquiry, and have only been taken, as usual, of late to a moderate extent; but the tone of the market remains steady, and quotations show no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,349 bales.
Wheat	23,649 cwt.
Linseed	5,557 "
Gingelly	5,563 "
Poppyseed	995 "
Groundnuts	637 "
Castorseed	3,211 "

FREIGHTS are unchanged, but with very little demand for tonnage apparent.

EXCHANGE opened with an unsettled feeling at 1s. 6d. for ready Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 6⅛d. for Demand, and 1s. 6⅛d. for three months' sight Credits; but Calcutta coming firm, and some forward Merchants' Bills being offered, rates hardened, and eventually closed 1-16d. above the opening quotations for ready business, with a very firm feeling, Banks having been strong sellers and equally reluctant buyers. As usual on mail-day, however, little actual business transpired. Bank Demand was quoted at closing at 1s. 6⅛d. for January delivery; and Credits for January-February at 1s. 6⅛d., with ready sales as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6⅛d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 6 9-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·96¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet; but rates for Fours have improved a little. There have been buyers during the day for Money at 103 1-16, and for the two next accounts at 102⅝, and 102 7-16, respectively; but, at closing, the feeling was rather weaker again, and the final cash price of Fours was 103. For the other denomination, 106½ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—There have been many buyers in the market to-day for Empress, James Greaves, and Connaught Cotton Mill shares, which are firm at our quotations. Otherwise the feeling has been quiet but steady with prices generally unchanged.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CREWE-READ—November 6, at Deesa, 2nd Lieutenant R. O. Crewe-Read, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY—November 3, at Gujranwala, the wife of Lieut F C D Amesbury, B S C, District Superintendent of Police, (Punjab), of a son.
BOILEAU—October 31, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major L M Boileau, B S C, of a son.
MACHIAS—October 31, at Camp Ahmedabad, the wife of L J Mathias, Lieutenant, Bo S Corps, of a son.
MEERZA—November 2, the wife of V A Meerza, of a son.
SIMPSON—October 27, at Bangalore, the wife of D C Simpson, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINS—WINCHESTER—October 15, Bamburgh, at St Aiden's Church, by the Rev H F Long, assisted by the Revds Leonard Shafto Orde and Frank Long, J B Atkins, of Palkoi, Assam, to Lizzie, second daughter of John Winchester, Esq, Greenhill House, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

GATMELL—November 1, at Dagshai, Edith Caroline Gatmell, youngest daughter of the late R G Gatmell.
JONES—November 1, at Ajmere, J J Jones, Acting Locomotive Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
STONE—October 23, at Rawal Pindi, Lieut G A S Stone, Royal Engineers, son of Major-General G A Stone, R A.
PETRUSE—November 3, at Lahore, Martha, the beloved wife of David Petruse, Head Master, North-Western Railway Schools, and daughter of the late Mr James Whiting, Executive Engineer, Raipur, Central Provinces.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

WE referred a few weeks since to the disappointing traffic results of the Indian Midland Railway. If the subject is looked at comparatively, it will be seen that the account that was then given of the working of the line, far from exaggerating its failure so far, somewhat understated it. We will now take the returns of the line for the first six months of the current budget year, and compare them with the corresponding figures relating to other first-class lines. The total receipts from the 1st April of the present year, to the 4th October, were Rs. 15,66,632, an increase, it is true, of a little under a lakh and a half upon the corresponding period in 1889, though if the comparison is made upon the average receipts per mile the comparison is to the disadvantage of the present year, the receipts per mile per week in the first half of 1889 having been Rs. 79, while this year they are only Rs. 78. At the best, then, and taking the figures as they stand, they altogether discourage the idea of elasticity in the traffic of the line. In comparison with other lines, however, the returns look much worse. The Indian Midland, it should be remembered, is officially included in the category of "State lines worked by companies;" but it is to all intents and purposes a guaranteed company line. How, then, does it compare with lines of the latter class? It cannot be named with the poorest of them. The South Indian—which has been acquired by Government—gives an average of Rs. 184 per week per mile; the Madras, with Rs. 215, comes next; then comes the Great Indian Peninsula, with an average of Rs. 447 per mile per week; and at the top of the list is the Bombay and Baroda, with an average of Rs. 519. Even in its own category the Indian Midland stands very low. The Southern Mahratta, one section of which is a protective line, and which was made on the understanding that that section might possibly make no profit, earns more, narrow-gauge though it is, the average on the narrow-gauge Southern Mahratta being Rs. 84 per mile per week, as against only Rs. 78 on the broad-gauge Indian Midland. The Oudh and Rohilkand, with which the Indian Midland joins at Cawnpore, shows an average of Rs. 182 per mile per week; the East Indian, with which it joins at Agra, gets Rs. 490 per mile per week; while the Rajputana-Malwa, narrow-gauge though it is, has this half-year averaged Rs. 180, though in the first half of 1889 the weekly receipts per mile were nearly Rs. 220.

Enough has been said to show that after the fullest allowance has been made for mere seasonal shortcomings, the Indian Midland Railway is seriously disappointing the expectations which its promoters, official and commercial, entertained when they advocated it before the Parliamentary Committee and elsewhere seven or eight years ago. The result, of course, primarily concerns Government, who guarantee interest on the line, and who are bound, under their responsibility for the finances of India, to enquire into the causes of this grievous disappointment. We cannot accept as a serious statement of the situation the recent attempt of the *Pioneer* to show that the Indian Midland is drawing away the traffic from Calcutta to Bombay, and that Calcutta, for its own protection, must endeavour to develope by new railways the resources of Bengal, if she means to make up for the loss which the new railways are inflicting on her. Calcutta could, we imagine, submit to the loss of the whole of her traffic included in the Indian Midland receipts of Rs. 78 per mile per week without being greatly injured thereby. What the Bengal-Nagpur line may do when it is completed is another matter; but thus far the Indian Midland have not done enough to hurt any of their neighbours, and it is chiefly the Government of India who have reason to look with anxiety upon the experience that the line is undergoing. It is not too soon for Government to face the fact that unless a marked change is made in their policy towards the Indian Midland it will turn out one of the worst bargains that the State has ever made, entered upon though it was with high hopes of success, and carefully prepared demonstrations of the abundant traffic it was sure to attract. The question which Government have to ask themselves is whether they are giving the line a fair chance of fulfilling the expectations that were raised concerning it. The amalgamation with the Oudh and Rohilkand line which we advocated the other day as a most advisable measure of economy, well warranted by at least one satisfactory precedent, is not the only course which might be adopted for the benefit of the line. If Government would reconsider their recently announced determination to carry a metre-gauge line from Muttra to Delhi, they might do an important service to the Indian Midland. They are now credited with two other narrow-gauge projects—one of a line from Indore to Bhopal, and the other from Lucknow to the productive district of Rae Bareilly. In the former case, where it is proposed to make a loop between the metre-gauge Malwa line and the broad-gauge Indian Midland, we are ready to admit that a good deal is to be said for the narrower gauge, though if through traffic is considered, the argument must be the other way, inasmuch as there would be the break of gauge at Khundwa to set against the shorter transit of goods from the Indore half of the new line. But the case is altogether different with the projected narrow-gauge line from Lucknow to Rae Bareilly. The junction for that line should not be with Lucknow at all, but with Cawnpore, which would at once open the rich district beyond the East Indian line, not to that line, but to the Indian Midland, and it should be broad-gauge. If the Government persevere in their intention to make these two narrow-gauge lines—that from Muttra to Delhi, and that from Lucknow to Rae Bareilly—they will waste at least two valuable opportunities of opening out to the Indian Midland—their own line, after all—country that legitimately belongs to it.

The Delhi-Muttra branch is, it is believed, first on the programme, and we hope it is not too late to suggest the abandonment of that project in favour of a scheme which would give Bombay unbroken broad-gauge communication with Delhi and the Punjab. The strategic advantages of such a line are as obvious as the strategic importance of Delhi itself, and the urgent military necessity of placing it in direct and easy communication with what may one day become, in Sir Charles Dilke's phrase, the Woolwich of India. We knew that another plan, the work of one of the most energetic and resourceful railway administrators in India, has for some time been tabled the plan of a broad-gauge continuation of the about-to-be commenced Godra-Rutlam extension. But even when the Rutlam extension has been completed, there would remain a gap of three hundred miles from Rutlam to Bandikui, estimated to cost £1,650,000, to say nothing of the conversion of the existing line from Bandikui to Delhi, which would cost, at least, another half million sterling. This line must be made ultimately. The country which it would traverse is too rich to be left unprovided with a railway. But it will entail an expenditure which at the lowest estimate is considerably in excess of two millions sterling. One estimate, indeed, which has been laid before the Government of India, puts it at nearly two millions and three-quarters. This means delay, and meanwhile the great desideratum of unbroken broad-gauge communication between Bombay and Delhi will remain unsupplied. The easy, prompt, and economical alternative is an abandonment of the narrow-gauge Muttra and Delhi extension, and the substitution for it of an extension of the Indian Midland from Agra to Delhi. This is no new idea. The Board of the Indian Midland are understood some time since to have laid before the Government of India the results of a rough survey for such a line, with estimates which on the liberal basis of £7,500 a mile, make the total cost £862,500. The district is certainly good enough to bear a broad-gauge line, as is, indeed, virtually admitted by the advocates of the more westerly scheme, who know better than to be content with a retention of the narrow-gauge between Bandikui and Delhi. Why, then, do the Government, knowing how the prosperity of the Indian Midland is bound up in the opening up to it of these districts, contemplate stereotyping the narrow-gauge within the Bandikui-Delhi-Agra triangle? It is greatly to be wished that before coming to any final conclusion in this matter Government had taken into their confidence the Chambers of Commerce and others who are directly interested in railway extension. Every metre-gauge line that is laid down in a district like the triangle we have named is a violation of the principle which the Chambers of Commerce have laid down—namely, that the main lines of communication through productive districts should be on the broad gauge. To make a line from Delhi to Agra a mere feeder line—and this is virtually what Government propose to do—is a perversion of the accepted principles of railway construction in India which cannot be too strongly protested against.

THE announcement that Lord Connemara has applied to be relieved of the Governorship of Madras in March next, and that his request has been acceded to, will cause regret in the neighbouring Presidency, where he has succeeded in gaining the respect and esteem of all classes in a very remarkable degree. It is true that in leaving India next March Lord Connemara will anticipate by only eight months the completion of a Governor's full term of office; but such strong personal ties as have been formed between the Governor of Madras and the Presidency over which he has ruled for the last four years are severed with reluctance, and we can well understand that our neighbours would refer that a parting which must come sooner or later should come later rather than sooner. This is not the time to tell the story even in brief, of Lord Connemara's government; but its success have been abundantly recognised on all hands. It was an advantage to him, no doubt, to follow so conspicuous a failure as that cleverest of men but most ill-chosen of Governors, Sir M. E. Grant Duff, who had the defects of his qualities in such an extraordinary degree that everybody forgot his qualities and remembered only his defects. But Lord Connemara had positive merits which after all have done more for him in Madras than even the enormous though adventitious and negative aid of having his own good points brought out in contrast with his predecessor's weak ones. His old colleagues in the House of Commons knew that Robert Bourke, go where he might, would make troops of friends, at his straightforwardness, good nature, and thoughly Hibernian geniality would guard him against mistakes from which mere cleverness and bookishness are no protection. His record may, perchance, prove uneventful, but all things considered it is none the worse for that. We should have preferred to say nothing about matters of personal concern in connection with which his name was mentioned etty frequently some time ago, except that Madras opinion has been in this regard so absolutely on the side of the Governor, thinking no evil of him even when rumour was busy with his name, and believing in his honour with a loyalty that does credit alike to his Excellency himself and to the community in the midst of which he has lived for the past four years. When the choice of Lord Connemara's successor comes to be dissed, we are not likely to hear any name more freely mentioned than that of Sir John Gorst. True he has lately been named as a probable successor to Mr. Matthews in the Home Secretaryship. But Mr. Matthews is still in Downing Street, obstinately outlasting the savagery and the prophesying of his enemies and the certainty of the Madras Governorship may seem to Sir John Gorst a more tangible thing than the succession to the Home secretaryship, which six months hence may, after all, pass over, with much else, into the hands of the Liberals.

THERE is no obvious reason for the furious attack that Mr. Stanley has made in a cablegram from New York upon the reputation of two dead men. Head already told in "Darkest Africa" all that at the time he wrote it he deemed necessary to tell about Major Barttelot, and Mr. Jamson, who took the command of the rear-guard after Major Barttelot's death, and died like him at his post. The dead do not add to their sins after death. That would be a reversal of the theory of purgatory, and would involve an altogether too vindictive eschatology. But the wrath of Mr. Stanley can grow, even while the sum total of the sins of those who have offended him remains constant. And so, nearly three years after the deaths of Messrs. Jameson and Barttelot, he thinks it necessary to telegraph across the Atlantic charges of brutality against both of them which he did not think it necessary to make when writing his book a few months ago. Is the explanation of his fury to be found in anything that has happened in the interval—for example, in the publication a few days ago of Mr. Herbert Ward's "Five Years with the Congo Cannibals!" Mr. Ward was in the rear-guard which Mr. Stanley left behind him at Yambuya, near the Arawimi Falls, under the command of Major Barttelot. He was sent westward for the carriers whom Tippoo Tib had promised, and on his way back he learnt of the fate which had overtaken Major Barttelot. Mr. Ward appears to have ventured to differ from Mr. Stanley in his view of the proceedings of the rear-guard, and he has doubtless given him offence by coming to the conclusion that Mr. Stanley "takes much too harsh a view of a portion of his expedition that endured great hardships while doing their best." If this is the offence, neither Major Barttelot nor Mr. Jameson is the offender, and we can imagine no provocation—no charge of brutality even against Mr. Stanley himself—which would justify the latter in making the cruel accusation against these dead men which are summarized in a telegram to-day. Even if the charges were true, the justification for publishing them could not be found in an assumption of Mr. Stanley's rights to retaliate upon living critics at the cost of the reputation of dead men. "Darkest Africa" is dark enough to cover many misdeeds—certainly those of the dead, whom the living have at a fearful disadvantage—for from them, at all events, there is no fear of a *tu quoque*. It is not the least painful part of the business, however, that the war of accusation can hardly end here.

GRANT ROAD station is not so extensive a building that one would have thought it an easy matter for the Governor and his suite to enter it, get into the train, and leave before some of those who had assembled to say good-bye to him were made aware of it. This, however, is what happened on Saturday night, when his Excellency started for his Kathiawar tour. Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner; Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police; and Colonel Riddell, were assembled at the usual entrance to the platform, while his Excellency entered by another door, and must have left without knowing that these officials were present to pay him the usual mark of respect. Incidents of this kind, trivial though they may seem, are quite worth avoiding, and it seems difficult to understand why a departure from the usual arrangement was made without being notified to at least the two officials who were most certain to represent the city on such an occasion.

A LARGE and influential public meeting, consisting of all sects and classes of Bombay Mahomedans, was held last evening at Neejam Baug, Dongree, to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State against the production of the play of Mahomet on a London stage. A memorial was unanimously adopted, and a large committee was appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. Throughout the proceedings, whenever the name of the Prophet of Islam was mentioned, those present at the meeting murmured blessings upon him, touching their eyes and kissing their hands out of respect to his memory.

AMONG the passengers who left Bombay by the P. and O. steam-ship Peninsular on Saturday, was the Hon. Lieutenant General Sir G. T. Chesney, Military Member of the Council of the Government of India, who arrived here on Thursday morning, and was staying with his wife and daughter as the guest of Captain Hext, R. N., Director of the Indian Marine. General Chesney, accompanied by Lady and Miss Chesney and Captain Hext, drove over about 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoon from Captain Hext's bungalow to the Apollo Bunder, whence they started in a Government steam launch for the mail boat. General Chesney left on official duty for Aden, where he will inspect the forts, returning to India, while Lady and Miss Chesney will proceed direct to London. The authorised salute was fired from the saluting battery in connection with the General's departure.

WE are desired to state that there is no truth in the announcement of a contemporary that Major-General Pottinger is likely to succeed Major-General Solly-Flood in the command of the Poona Division.

WE learn that Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, C. I. E.,

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

The Treasury to-day purchased 420,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from 102·2 to 102·6.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The numerous petitions in favor of a commutation of the sentence of death passed upon Birchall, in Canada, for the murder of Mr. Benwell, have been rejected, and the condemned prisoner will be duly executed on the 14th instant at Woodstock, Ontario.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Viscount Cantelupe has been drowned by the foundering of his yacht in a gale off Belfast Lough.

A SHOOTING CASE AT OXFORD.

Dr. Bright, the Master of University College' Oxford, was shot yesterday evening in his own house by a woman, who has since been arrested in connection with the Fulham mystery.

Dr. Bright is progressing favourably.

LATER.

The woman, by name Riordan, who is charged at Oxford with shooting at Dr. Bright, appears to have been in love with the gentleman who is engaged to Dr. Bright's daughter, and in her jealousy shot the girl's father to bring distress in the family.

A ROYAL WARRANT.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A Royal Warrant which comes into force with the new year has been published in the *Gazette*, revising the promotion of officers of the Indian Army to the rank of General, and altering the age of transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list to sixty-seven years in the case of Colonels, and fifty-five years in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and Portugal has been concluded for a term of six months, during which time Portugal opens the navigation of the Zambesi River, and Great Britain maintains the *status quo* as defined in the recent Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 25th ult. reached Brindisi yesterday.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

ROME, Nov. 8.

General von Caprivi and Signor Crispi have held frequent interviews since the former's arrival in Italy and to-night they both dined with his Majesty King Humbert.

In reply to an address from a deputation of Germans that waited upon him General von Caprivi assured them that there had never been such a period of calm in international politics as at present.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST MAJOR BARTTELOT AND MR. JAMESON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The *Times* of to-day publishes a long statement received from New York by cable from Mr. Stanley, in which he charges Major Barttelot with having brutally flogged natives, sometimes ending fatally, and with plotting to abandon the expedition for the purpose of executing his own projects with the connivance of Mr. Jameson.

Mr. Stanley further states that Tippoo Tib accuses Mr. Jameson of having bought a girl in order that he might make a sketch of her being killed and eaten by the natives, and that the sketch of the revolting act had been actually seen by certain Europeans.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.

The newspapers here, in discussing the triumph of the Democratic party in the elections, believe that it means the free coinage of silver in the near future.

THE MAGAZINE RIFLE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Government has ordered the manufacture of a new ball cartridge for the magazine rifle.

MESSRS. O'BRIEN AND DILLON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Messrs O'Brien and Dillon have arrived at Boston, where they received a great ovation.

THE VICEROY AT JODHPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The inspection of the Imperial Lancers commanded by Sir Pertabsing, and officered by the Maharaja of Jodhpur's son and heir and his cousins, was a special feature of the Viceregal visit of Jodhpur. The review lasted over two hours, and has caused an especially favourable impression. The manœuvres and horsemanship were a very brilliant spectacle.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

The *Civil* and *Military Gazette* correspondent wires that Sir George White and the flying column, which left Camp Mannickwar yesterday started from Camp Walla on November 4 to attack the Kidderzai stronghold, but when about three miles from camp, the advance-guard met a Biluch Khan and a deputation of Kidderzai Jirgahs who reported that Nehruza Khan, the Chief of the Kidderzais, had turned Ghazi and bolted. The column then continued their march to the summit of the Meranuzh, an under feature of the Takhtisulaiman, from which heliographic communication was successfully opened with Colonel Ross at Drazand and Sir Robert Sandeman at Dhanasir, from the summit which overlooked Nemar and other chief Kidderzai villages. A magnificent view of the plains of India and the Indus Valley was obtained. The troops composing the flying column had a very arduous march over three almost inaccessible kotals ranging from seven to eight thousand feet in altitude, and although bivouacking are in excellent health, notwithstanding the severe cold.

Nov. 9.

The Zhob expedition has terminated in the submission of the Kidderzais. The flying column, which consisted of one troop of the 18th Lancers, two guns, one company Yorkshire Infantry, a detachment of Sappers and Miners, and two hundred men of the 2nd Beloochies, left Camp Manickwar at midnight on the 2nd and after a difficult march reached Walla, on the afternoon of the 3rd. On the morning of the 4th the column started to attack the Kidderzai stronghold, but when within three miles from Wala a small body of Jirgahs of the chief villages, led by Beluchkhan, came forward and put down their arms, and said that Mertuzkhan, the Chief, had bolted, and they determined to surrender. This force being further strengthened have occupied Newar Kelaw, the chief Kiddirzai village, and thence proceeding down the Kiddirza Dhawa General White will join Colonel Ross, and eventually meet Colonel Nicholson's column at Domandi. Sir Robert Sandeman with a small force will remain at Dhanatir some little while, and the bulk of the troops will eventually return to Quetta by rail from Dera Gazi Khan.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 9.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at Surat about four this morning, and remained in the railway carriage till quarter to eight, when the train was drawn up to the platform, where on alighting his Excellency was received by Mr. Lely, Political Agent, and introduced to the Chiefs and other gentlemen waiting to welcome him. Amongst those present were:—Mr. Hamilton, Judge; Mr. Rebschs, Executive Engineer; Mr. Squire, Assistant Engineer; Mr. Winchester, Chairman of the Reception Committee; Mr. Gibbs, District Superintendent of Police; Mr. Ford, Survey Superintendent; Mr. Forbes, Revenue Survey; the Maharajah of Dhurumpur, Prince Prabhat deoji, Prince Buldeoji, the Nawab of Sachin, the Rajah of Bansda, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkote, Mir Goolam Baba, Mir Abdul Rasul Khan Alam Khan, Mir Amudin Bakshi Sahib, Mir Zoolfakar Ali Khan, Syed Zain Eldroos, Surgeon-Major Nariman, Surgeon Muncherji Colah, and the Nagar Seth of Surat. On leaving the station his Excellency was received by a guard-of-honour, composed of a detachment of the 5th Native Infantry. After inspecting which, the Governor entered a carriage and drove with Mr. Lely, through the town, visiting the scene of the great fire of April last year. He was next taken to the Dutch and English cemeteries, the beauty of which his Excellency admired. Then he visited the flood protective works, and after having viewed it the Governor saw the old English factory occupied by the residents who founded the East India Company. Finally, he drove to Mr. Lely's bungalow where he resided during the stay. Although it was a Sunday, he did not spend a day altogether in retirement, being engaged all day in receiving the Chiefs and local gentlemen. He attended the English and the Dutch Church in the evening, and afterwards dined privately at the bungalow of the Political Agent.

SAD DEATH OF A EUROPEAN SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

The body of Private James Taylor, of the Worcestershire Regiment, who had been missing since Thursday evening, was found yesterday, at about noon, floating on the surface of the water in a quarry, situated between the Central Gymnasium and the Royal Fusiliers' barracks. The body was dressed in a flannel shirt, white trousers, and ammunition boots. On the left side of the chin there was a wound, which presented all the appearances of having been caused by the penetration of a bullet. There was no corresponding wound on any other part to show the point where the bullet, if any, had passed through. The body was removed to the Station Hospital, where a *post-mortem* examination was made by Surgeon A. Street, I.M.S., who gave it as his opinion that death was the result of asphyxia from drowning, but whether suicidal or homicidal he could not say. Regarding the bullet-like wound on the chin, Dr. Street said that it might have been caused by a fall on some sharp instrument, such as the spike of a helmet or the sharp corner of a stone; it was half an inch in diameter, but could have had nothing to do with the cause of death. In the absence of Major Newnham Smith, the Cantonment Magistrate, Mr. Joglekar, the Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, held an inquest on the body in the afternoon, at the Station Hospital. It appeared from the evidence given at the inquest that Corporal Greaves of the Royal Fusiliers, was the first to see the body in the water. He had observed it at about 12-30 p.m. yesterday while he was returning to his barracks from the Central Gymnasium, and at once suspected the body to be that of Private Taylor of the Worcestershire Regiment, who he had heard was missing since Thursday night last. He reported the matter, without delay, to two privates of the Worcestershire Regiment who happened to be passing at the time. The latter recognised the body as that of the missing man, and immediately communicated the discovery to Lieutenant Westmacott and Sergeant Major Poole of their Regiment, who lost no time in proceeding to the quarry and having the body removed from the water to the bank, where it was kept, pending the arrival of the civil authorities, who had also been communicated with. Inspector Guider and Chief Constable Trevandrum arrived soon afterwards, and made all the necessary enquiry. It appeared that the deceased, who was about 25 or 26 years of age, and had five and a half years' service, was of intemperate habits, having on many occasions been punished for drunkenness. In company with Private Whitehouse, of his own regiment, deceased spent Thursday evening in the Royal Fusiliers' canteen, remaining there till 8-30 p.m. At the latter hour they left the canteen intending to return to their barracks, but after they had gone a short distance, deceased said he wanted to go to the Connaught Institute, and left his comrade. It was quite dark at the time, and Pte. Whitehouse soon lost sight of his companion, who was never again seen alive. It is believed that he must have accidentally fallen into the quarry and been drowned. On Friday morning Corporal Greaves found a cap bearing the badges of the Worcestershire Regiment while he was on his way to the Gymnasium. At the Gymnasium he showed the cap to Whitehouse, who was going through a gymnastic course, and the latter said it belonged to Private Taylor of his Regiment, who has been absent all night. He (Whitehouse) took charge of the cap, and said he would hand it to Taylor when he next met him. As the deceased did not turn up on Friday, a search was made all over the place, but to no purpose. Whitehouse was known to have been last seen in his company and was questioned. He said that he had spent Thursday evening with Taylor at the Soldiers' Institute and had left him there, as Taylor had refused to go home with him. He said this, as he was afraid to admit having gone to the Fusiliers' canteen, which was prohibited. Yesterday morning Corporal Greaves enquired of Whitehouse as to whether Taylor had been found, and being answered in the negative, his suspicions were aroused regarding the quarry in question, which he determined to examine on his way home that day, with the result stated above.

A verdict of death from accidental drowning was recorded at the inquest, and the deceased was buried yesterday evening with the usual military honours.

LORD CONNEMARA'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 8.

Lord Connemara, having a short time ago expressed to the Secretary of State his wish to be relieved of his office, the Secretary of State has informed his Excellency that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept his resignation. It is probable therefore that his Excellency will leave India in March, having then been four years and four months Governor of Madras.

The *Mail* says the news will be received with a universal feeling of regret, for Lord Connemara has been not only the most popular, but the most fortunate Governor that the Presidency of Madras can remember to have had for many a year.

No hint of the cause of resignation is given by the *Mail*, and I believe the resignation has been arranged for party purposes. Lord Connemara received a telegram a few days ago, which appeared to trouble him a great deal, but of the subject of the telegram I have no idea. His Excellency, though in his sixty-fourth year, carries his age well, and is very active.

DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 9.

The police of Tharrawaddy received on Thursday the news of the whereabouts of a dacoit gang, and surrounded a house where two of them were in hiding. Mr. Clogstoun, Assistant Superintendent, rushed in, and seized them; and one of them stabbed him in the throat and shoulder. He had a miraculous escape, and is now almost out of danger. Two dacoits were seized, and the police went into an ambush awaiting the arrival of their leader Tha Hla Gyi. He saw the party and turned to fly, when a volley killed him. He was a noted dacoit, and had just planned a dacoit campaign.

VICEREGAL SPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 8.

The Viceroy's pig-sticking party at Jodhpur on Friday morning, killed five boars, of which three fell to Lord Lansdowne's spear.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at the Grant Road station, at 10 minutes past ten on Saturday night. Mr. Lee-Warner, Chief Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Captain Jervis, Aide-de-Camp, and Surgeon Martin, Medical Officer, accompanied his Excellency on his tour in Kattiawar. Colonel Wilson, Colonel Riddell, Mr. Acworth, C.S., Messrs. Slater, Beatty, Deane, Monteath, and other officials, were present on the platform, which was covered with bunting from the entrance to the saloon footboard. The union jack was crossed over the entrance. His Excellency's departure was private, and the usual guard-of-honor was dispensed with. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the traffic manager, proceeded in charge of the train, which steamed out of the station at exactly twenty minutes past ten.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCADIA.

An animated scene was witnessed on the arrival of the P. and O. extra steamer, the Arcadia, in Bombay yesterday morning. She was signalled entering the harbour soon after 7 a. m., and without stopping off Apollo Bunder she rode on direct towards the Prince's Dock. About half an hour later, she was towed in towards the Victoria Dock, where the attendance of the friends and relations of the passengers, hotel servants, and servants of all sorts, was unusually large. The Arcadia is the biggest steamship that ever entered the dock, and the number of her passengers was correspondingly large. It being tide-time, she immediately entered the dock, and was berthed opposite No. 1 shed. All the passengers were crowded on deck, and before the ladders were applied, those on board have had the satisfaction of exchanging greetings with the friends and relations who were present at the dock to receive them. Excellent order was preserved among the crowd by Mr. Ingram, police superintendent, assisted by a body of European and native police officers, while Mr. Hand, the dock superintendent, personally looked to the arrangements for the landing and convenience of the passengers. The latter officer had put up in No. 1 shed posts mounted with large letters, under which the passengers' baggage was placed alphabeticaliy according to their names, so that the minimum of trouble was experienced by the passengers in getting at their own. Mr H. W. Uloth, the superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Bombay, was also present to see that nothing went wrong on the occasion. Lady Lansdowne, who was expected to be among the passengers, was not on board, her Ladyship having deferred her departure. She will most probably arrive by the Sutlej, which brings the mail after the next. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday were Lord Eglinton, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beverley, the Hon. Mr. C. B. Pritchard, member of Council, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, Bombay; Sir John Edgar, Chief Secretary to the Government of India, General C. A. Goodfellow, Mr. J. Macfarlane, solicitor, Mr. R. Gilbert, solicitor, and Surgeon Major Boyd.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM LONDON.

The P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Arcadia, Captain W.B. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs and 2 Misses Steadman	Mrs Mitchell and child (Lucy Collins)
Miss Ido Langworthy	Mrs Greaves and child
Surg Hurle	Mrs Maughan and child
Major Hutchison	Mr H Walker
Mr Meikle	Mr F C Walker
Miss Meikle	Mrs Pickup
Major and Mrs J Rosseter	Mrs Scott, infant and child
Mrs Thorburn	Mrs Ozzard and 12 children
Mrs Lawrence and infant	Miss Wishart
Mr and Mrs C F Jones	Mr J W Spence
Mrs and Miss Littie	Mr Collett and 2 children
Mr James Moore	Mr M C Clarke
Miss Gilbert	Mrs Barwell and 2 infants
Miss A Ward	Mr Gott
Mr E Gladstone Lingham	Mrs Gott and infant
Mr and Mrs C Bayley and infant	Capt Rosseter
Mr and Mrs Sparkes and five children	Miss Sheffield
Mrs Cobbon, infant and two children	Mr W S Murray
Mr and Mrs Pirrie	Mr Needham
Mr and Mrs Justice Beverley	Mrs Needham
Lord Eglinton	Mr Charlton
Miss Ransford	Mr G Percival
Mr and Mrs Smith	Mr C W Davis
Mr H B Grigg	Mrs Stanley Ismay
Mrs Bramwell	Mr and Mrs A Smythies and 2 children
Mrs C Marshall	Mrs Shorrock
Mrs and Miss E T Grigg	Mrs Murray
Mr J J L Davis	Mr W Dick
Mr and Mrs Gordon Wickham	Miss Lindsay
Mrs Ashworth	Mr A Berens
Mr G Runcorn	Miss Southorpe
Mr J Turner	Mr J H Latimer
Mr and Mrs Little and child	Mrs Rivett-Carnac
Miss Merrick	Mrs Vansittart
Mr Murray	Commander H H Dike, R N
Miss Greenfield	Dr Lambert
Miss K Greenfield	Maj and Mrs Gordon
Mrs Beaver	Miss Jordan
Mr J T Jervis	2 Masters Cameron
Mrs W Siddons	Mr J H Hockley
	Mr J H Tait

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr F Oldfield	Mr and Mrs C Crommelin
Mr Salinger	Mr H W Boileau
Mr and Mrs Murray Anderdon	Mr and Mrs Charpie
Mrs Biggwither	Miss Schaeldeli
Mr J A Jordan	Mr Redfern
Mr A Weldon	Col Harvey
Col Crawford	Mr J. H D St John
Mr Ferguson	Mr E R Henry
Mr and Mrs G W Carleton and three Misses	Captn and Mrs J W Wray
Mrs Goodrich	Mr and Mrs A J Bridge
Mr and Mrs R Gilbert and child	Mr C Fawcett
Mr and Mrs A Wace	Mr and Mrs Taylor Whitehead
Mrs Joubert and children	Mr and Mrs A King and two daughters
Mr Davison	Mr J Morris
Mr J H P Forsyth	Mr Grimeberg
Mrs Forsyth and infant	Col and Mrs Dodd
Mr D Fuchs	Mr H J Knox
Mr W Fuchs	Mr J Taylor
Mr D Friedheim	Mr E S Pemberton
Mrs Bliss and infant	Maj C A Christie
Mr M Schreiner	Mr J W Cuppe
Mr G Schmer	Capt R B Allison
Mrs Veitch and infant	Mr S Smith
Mrs Tebbs	Lieut H J Jones
Mr and Mrs K Murray	Mr F Prange
Sir Samuel Baker	Mr and Mrs Peppe
Lady Baker	Mr R Wilkins
Miss Baker	Mr C P Fox
Mrs Crawley-Boevey	Mr and Mrs Burn Murdoch
Mr and Mrs G Gough	Mr F L Latham
Mr Smith	Maj and Mrs Wyllie
Mrs Smith	Miss Gellbanks
Miss Gascoyne	Mr E Bicknell
Mr and Mrs C M Rivaz	Capt B L Warner
Mr G Sutherland	Mr Tomkinson
Mrs G Sutherland	Miss Kemble
Mr C Andreæ	Mr H A Danks
Miss Latham	Mr Martindale
Mr and Mrs Karpeles and three children	Mr Macklin
Maj and Mrs F C Rasch	Mr and Mrs R H Spring
Mr R G Hardy	Mr L Strawes
Ma-General Goodfellow	Mr G German
Captn J W Currie	Mr J Macfarlane
Col V Birch	Mr C B Pritchard
Miss McKay	Dr Macgregor
Mr D M Logan	Mrs H Lawrence and three children
Lady Bayley and Miss Bayley	Miss Haskoll
Mr S A Jack	Surg-Maj and Mrs H W B Boyd
Mr G P Dick	Mr and Mrs E W Dixon
Mr H M Laurie	Mr Crouch
Mr and Mrs C A Wilkins	Mr Gaulin
Captn C S Wheler	Mr A Dollet
Mr and Mrs Barton	Mr Leon Roulet
Mr Forsyth, and infant	Mr Wardin
Miss Nightingale	Mr R Lund

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr S R B Seulens	Miss Hart

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr R Shadwell	Mrs M N Clarke

FROM ISMAILIA.

Sir John Edger	Mr C W Whish
Mr Papageorges	Mr Howlan

HOME POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Oct. 24.

A desire to see what the French capital is like in the late autumn, and a slight indisposition brought on by the premature fogs *sur la Manche*; induced me to cross over to Paris two or three days ago. When a citizen of France who is attacked with Anglophobia has exhausted his vocabulary of depreciatory terms in condemnation of our perfidious country, he invariably sneers at the English climate. He is particularly sarcastic respecting our fogs, forgetting that his own country, not excepting his beloved Paris, is not absolutely free from one of the plagues of life here in the West. On the morning of the day I arrived in Paris, the whole city was enveloped in darkness, and gas or the electric light was indispensable. Fortunately the fog cleared off before the evening. Since then the weather has been almost as unsettled as what we are accustomed to at home. On Wednesday and Thursday it was brilliantly fine, but intensely cold—not quite so bad, however, as in the north and centre of European Russia, where people have been killed during the past few days by the abnormal bleakness of the atmosphere. The meteorological prophets, especially a scientific Abbé who has made a great reputation for himself, yesterday predicted a continuance of the dry cold. But before the ink in which the forecasts were printed was dry, it began to rain, and has continued raining more or less ever since, while the excessive chilliness has somewhat diminished. So in the matter of weather as well as in other things, it is not always safe to prophesy unless you know.

On a bright clear day I do not know a finer sight among city views than the one that now presents itself to my gaze. I had always thought that the panaroma which unfolds itself to an observer on the tower of the National Liberal Club, or in the upper rooms of Somerset House, was unequalled for this class of scenery. But I hardly think it can compare with the prospect now before my eyes. *En face* are the graceful spires of the Church of St. Francis. A little to the right rises the gilded dome of the Hotel des Invalides, supported by the tasteful structures erected for the International Exhibition and the famous Tour Eiffel, which does not seem to have lost any of its attraction for visitors. *Vis-a-vis* of the Eiffel Tower is the Trocadero, while to the left are the classical looking palais, once the residence of the Duchesse de Bourbon, and now the home of the Corps Legislatif, the stately Foreign Office, the Place de la Concorde, and the Jardin des Tuileries—still very green, though many of the latter trees have lost all their foliage. To the left, among the more conspicuous objects are the Louvre, the Pantheon, the Sorbonne, and Notre Dame. The singular beauty of this scene is further enhanced by the glimpse that one catches here and there of the river Seine. I need not dwell on the historic associations connected with some of the buildings I have enumerated, or of the many important events they recall to any one interested in the part of this fair city.

Paris, compared with this time last year, is not like the same city. Then it was overcrowded with cheap trippers from all parts of Europe; every place of amusement was filled to overflowing; the boulevards were a sight that must have been very distressing to the ordinary Parisian lounger if he had not fled only to return when these strange-looking visitors had gone back to their homes. At the period I refer to, the inhabitants of Paris were heartily sick of the *L'Exposition Universelle*, and longed for the last act. Bored, worried, and overworked hotel managers, shopkeepers, waiters, *et hoc genus omne*, seemed to have lost their manners completely, and although personally I had not much to complain of, there was, it is to be feared only too much foundation for the murmurs one heard on all hands. "Nous avon change ala," the Parisian might exclaim to-day. There are plenty of visitors—more, in fact, than is usual at this season—but they are generally of a class quite different from those who predominated last year. Occasionally one sees an Englishman of the type so frequently and piquantly caricatured in *La Vie Parisienne* and *Le Charavari* whose thick or brown boots, turned-up inexpressibles, coloured ulster, and travelling cap, proclaim the Anglo-Saxon. Why are some of our countrymen so eccentric in the matter of costume when they visit the Continent? They must know that the Parisians are very sensitive, and not improperly so, on this point. Some of them even carry their sensitiveness to extreme lengths, such, for instance, as the somewhat pugnacious Count who, the other day, attacked an Englishman who was smoking a pipe in the Place de l'Opera—a thing he would not, according to his assailant, think of doing in Piccadilly. However, I believe, the number of English travellers who in their costumes and arrogant behaviour offend against the canons of good taste, is becoming smaller every year; and so far as people of a certain social position is concerned, it is now more difficult than it was a few years ago to tell a Frenchman from an Englishman, or an Italian from a German; so much is the outward appearance conforming to one standard. That standard, it is flattering to our *amour propre* to know, is English. A large percentage of well-to-do Frenchmen have their clothes made in England or by the English tailors established in Paris; and it is curious to notice how even among the *bourgeoisie*, the English chimney-pots have almost entirely driven out the broad-brimmed and sloping tall hats once universally affected by true Parisians.

Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien, the heroes of the Tipperary flight, leave Paris to-night for Havre, *en route* to the United States. They have been made much of by a section of French Radicals, but though they have allowed themselves to be freely interviewed—perhaps too freely—they had the good sense not to be drawn into holding a public meeting, or even to discussing Irish politics in the Parisian journals. The proposal that they should address a gathering of Frenchmen, emanating, as it is said to have done, from a French politician, was rather cool. What would the same Frenchman have said if General Boulanger, when he was in England, had been invited by one of our public men to address a meeting of Englishmen in St. James Hall, on the iniquities of the French Government? *A propos* of the fallen idol, I heard a rather good story from a friend who has been spending part of the vacation in Jersey. A short time ago a statue of her Majesty the Queen was unveiled there. There was a great function, and all the inhabitants of note were assembled at St. Heliers. The *brav* General, although of course, he was not invited to the ceremony thought it would be a graceful thing to run up the union-jack under the tricolour which is always flying from the flag-staff on his villa. His well-meant efforts were not appreciated by all the English in the island, One of these, said to be a retired military officer and a neighbour of Monsieur Boulanger, went to him in a state of great indignation to demand that the Union Jack should be hauled down threatening if this was not done at once to demolish the flag-staff. It is reported that the request was complied with with the same alacrity that the ex-pretender showed in flying from Paris to save himself from imprisonment in a fortress. M. Mermeix, whose revelations ought to have earned him the gratitude of the men now in power, published the last of his *coulisses* in the *Figaro* a day or two ago. It is curious that a series of articles undertaken in General Boulanger's interests should have effectually destroyed whatever remained of his reputation. M. Mermeix's indictment is about to be published in book form, with some additional matter omitted from the *Figaro* in consequence of his illness. The French Government might do a worse thing than purchase a few thousand copies for distribution throughout the country. In spite of M. Deroulede's theatrical behaviour in the Legislative Assembly at the opening of the session on Wednesday, it is doubtful if even he can still entertain exactly the same feelings with regard to General Boulanger. The poet of the "Revisionist" movement stands almost alone in proclaiming his fidelity to the leadership of the Jersey exile. An intelligent French friend tells me that it is almost comical to hear men who were notoriously in sympathy with the recent attacks on the Republic, declaiming that they never did believe in Boulanger. Nothing more amusing has been witnessed since Mr. Gladstone's marvellous *volte-face* on the Irish question, when so many Liberals suddenly remembered that they had all their lives been in favour of Home Rule for Ireland!

Some of the papers here announce that the Pope has recalled Monsignor Zaleski, counsellor at the Paris nunciature, and that he is about to be entrusted by the Vatican with an important mission in the East Indies. We are told that he knows India well, as "he went there with Monsignor Agliardi to arrange for the establishment of the Catholic hierarchy."

Although the death of that great Englishman who will be known to posterity as "Captain Burton" rather than by the title recently bestowed upon him has not attracted much attention from the Continental press—the Viennese papers dismissed the subject in a single line—there are many men here and in the other European capitals who were throughly acquainted with his distinguished record and who lament his loss. But it hardly becomes Englishmen to complain of this after the way their own Government neglected the eminent traveller's claims. It is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that the men who were indifferent to Burton in his lifetime should be foremost among those who wish to honour him now that he is dead.

All Paris is talking to-day about Madame Sara Bernhardt's long looked for appearance last night at the Porte St. Martin Theatre in the *role* of Cleopatra. As I was not among those privileged to be present I am unable to add anything to the detailed critiques which you will doubtless find in this morning's issue of the London papers. The Paris journals to-day as might have been expected discuss this the greatest theatrical event of the year in all Europe at considerable length; while the enterprising proprietor of the *New York Herald* has brought out a special column of his paper filled with illustrations of the performance. The demand for seats at the *premiere* was so great that many people it is said were glad to give as much as 120 francs for a fanteuil.

A friend who has just arrived from London informs me that there are rumours in English military circles of a renewal of warlike operations in the Soudon. According to these reports which I mention under all reserve a force has been arranged at Cairo for despatch to Suakin should Osman Digna give further serious trouble. There is also some talk of an advance during the coming old season on Dongola; to be followed next year by the occupation of Kassala, which as we have recently been informed on high authority is the key to Berbera as Berbera is the key to Khartoum. The seizure of Kassala would certainly be one way of settling the Anglo-Italian difficulty.

Faint echoes of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign have reached Paris, and the French journals entirely ignore—we cannot blame them—the tiresome and undignified squabble between Chief Secretary Balfour and ex-Chief Secretary Morley. I learn from one of the leading French papers that the *Eccles* election has resulted in the return of M. *Boby*, the Gladstonian, by 4,931 votes as against 4,596 recorded for his opponent M. *Egeston*. If the dictum that what Lancashire says to-day, England will say to-morrow is to be accepted as true, the outlook for her Majesty's Ministers is not very encouraging. At any rate, we may expect a renewal of the demand for a General Election. *A propos* of an early appeal to the country I had some conversation (before the result of the Eccles Election) with Mr. John Dillon who is staying at the same hotel as I am. In one of the published interviews he is made to anticipate something happening to obviate his incarceration when the American Mission is over. I asked Mr. Dillon if he really thought there would be a dissolution of the British Parliament before he came back. "Indeed, I do not," he replied. He further explained that the interviewer had misunderstood him, "What I said and what I have always thought was;" observed Mr. Dillon to me, "that I should be arrested immediately on my return." I wonder what is the name of the trawller that brought the fugitives from Dublin Bay to Cherbourg. The English papers say it was the *St. Patrick*. I have reason to believe that this name is not the real one, and that it was adopted to put the authorities off the scent, and to save the owner of the vessel from precaution. I ventured to hope that Mr. Dillon was a good sailor and that he did not suffer much from *mal de mer* on his somewhat perilous voyage. "I am not a good sailor," said Mr. Dillon rather mournfully, "for the first two days I suffered greatly from sickness." He was, he further remarked, able to realize what early navigators had to put up with.

There appears to be no truth in the rumour that the *doyen* of French Marshals, Canrobert, is engaged like MacMahon upon his memoirs for publication next year. Unfortunately all his notes were destroyed during his absence from Paris. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, Canrobert was persuaded by his successor in the War Department, Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers to leave all his papers, wine, &c., in the hotel in the Place Vendome. "You will find them all right on your return," said d' Hilliers. When Marshal Canrobert got back to Paris the whole place had been cleaned out. "The dresses even of la Marechale had disappeared," said the distinguished soldier to a Paris journalist the other day.

The recent distressing conflagration in the East-end of London has afforded that remarkably courageous lady, Viscountess Harberton, an opportunity of showing that the movement in favour of the "dual garment" has not been, as some people might have supposed, killed by ridicule. She attributes the loss of female life in the Whitechapel fire to the fact that the victims were "portable firetraps." With loose skirts touching the ground all round, a woman, Lady Harberton maintains, has not the ghost of a chance of escape, and if her clothes do catch fire, the flames obtain the mastery in a moment. "In dresses made on the principle of two legs as they ought to be this could not happen, and there would be some hope of extinguishing them if they did happen to ignite in one or two places." Lady Harberton bitterly complains of "the lack of pluck and nerve" on the part of her sex in not uniting more earnestly in the endeavour to get rid of their present "barbarous" method of clothing themselves. "Such a dress, as women now wear, is," the Viscountess adds, "only fit for an invalid lying on a sofa and is both wrong and exhausting when they engage in active pursuits of any kind." She affirms that wherever a fire breaks out, by far the largest number of victims are women, and leaves us to infer that this is owing to the nature of feminine attire? Is she right? Do more women than men lose their lives by fire? If they do, is Lady Harberton quite sure as to the cause? Most fires, attended with fatal consequences, occur during the hours of the night, and in this part of the world at all events the sleeping costumes of the two sexes are not so very different.

The original promoters of the London Congress of Orientalists have been fortunate in securing the invaluable services of Professor Max Muller as president, in the place of Sir Henry Rawlinson, resigned. As the distinguished Oxford Professor must have made himself thoroughly acquainted with the *pros* and *cons* of the split in the camp of the English Orientalists, his acceptance of the office is indirectly a censure on the gentlemen of the German Athenæum. Dr. Leitner and his friends ought really to see whether they cannot forget what has happened, and try to come to an amicable arrangement with the other side. In spite of the recent disagreement, it appears that there is no lack of offers of support from leading philologists on the Continent.

Surgeon-Major John MacGregor, of the Bombay Army, and author of the poem, "The Girdle of the Globe," is about to return to duty in India. He intends shortly to publish a companion work, entitled "Toil and Travel," being a description of his travels round the world, extending to 65,000 miles. Surgeon Major MacGregor joins the Deesa garrison.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sergeant Agnew, South Wales Borderer, is promoted to Second-Lieutenant in the East Kent Regiment, and posted to the 2nd battalion.

The undermentioned officers remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenants Wilson, 5th Lancers, Annesley, East Kent Regiment, and Moore, South Wales Borderers.

Major Whitby, Durham Light Infantry, is posted to the 2nd battalion of his regiment, and Lieutenant Stephens and Quartermaster Wadham, Rifle Brigade, to the 2nd and 5th battalions respectively.

Surgeon H. Smith, M.S., having on the 3rd instant reported his arrival from England, is directed under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to proceed to Meean Meer, for duty in the Lahore District.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

PRESENTATION TO THE LORD MAYOR.

At the Mansion House on the 17th ult. the Lord Mayor was presented with a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. Joseph de Mencina Kizesz. The work, which is life size, represents the Lord Mayor in his state robes and chain of office. The presentation was made by the painter himself. The Lord Mayor expressed great satisfaction with the picture, and warmly thanked the artist for his kindness.

M. Kizesz was a delegate to the Artistic and Literary Congress held at the Mansion House last week, and took the sketch at the banquet in the Egyptian Hall.

MR. BALFOUR AT NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Balfour was presented on the 17th ult. afternoon with a number of addresses of welcome at Newcastle, on behalf of the Conservative associations and clubs of the counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland. The Duke of Northumberland presided, and between 3,000 and 4,000 persons were present. Mr. Balfour was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. The Duke of Northumberland, in opening the proceedings, spoke of great services performed by the right hon. gentleman in the cause of law, justice, and order.

Mr. Balfour, in the course of his reply, said it was a matter of great satisfaction that the two sections of the Unionist party worked so harmoniously. Not merely the leaders, but the followers, were in absolute harmony, and small frictions, jealousies, and misunderstandings had not been allowed to interfere at all with their common efforts for a common end. (Cheers.) He firmly believed that the party, in the future as in the past, would be able to withstand all assaults from without and within, and that they would march into battle shoulder to shoulder.

In the evening Mr. Balfour was entertained at a public banquet in St. George's Hall. The Marquis of Londonderry presided and there were present over 1,000 noblemen and gentlemen. Responding to the toast of "Our Guest," Mr. Balfour said there was at present no agreement among Gladstonians as to what was to be the new Home Rule, but every eulogy which they passed on the Parnellites carried with it a pledge of policy, as regards the future, which they would find it difficult to redeem, and which could not be redeemed except by destroying civilised society in Ireland.

FIRE NEAR GRAY'S INN-ROAD.

A fire broke out on the 17th ult. on the premises of Messrs. Bridgeman and Sons' saw-mills and timber works, Brownlow-mews, Guildford-street, Russell-square. Ten powerful steamers were soon in full work, but owing to the narrowness of the mews some difficulty was experienced. The occupants, who were greatly alarmed, were hurriedly aroused, and with some difficulty succeeded in making their escape. Much activity was displayed in saving the horses from contiguous stables and removing the furniture from some of the poorer dwellings. After diligently working for three hours the fire was wholly subdued, but not before the first-named building, 100ft. by 50ft., and contents were destroyed; as well as the paper warehouse adjoining, belonging to Mr. Wade, coach-painter. Several other houses were also damaged, and the loss of property will amount to fully £5,000. No personal injuries were sustained. Captain

the Norrie, which is the largest iron mine in the world. In the evening they started *en route* for Calumet, where they will pass thirty-six hours.

Birmingham (Ala.), Oct. 17.—The Iron and Steel Institute visitors passed yesterday inspecting the coal and iron mines in the adjacent neighbourhood. It was declared that the cost of making pig-iron here was less than in England or Germany.

INCREASE OF IMMIGRATION.

New York, Oct. 17.—During the first nine months of the present year, 289,013 immigants landed at this port. During the same period last year 250,547 landed.

PRINCE GEORGE IN CANADA.

Halifax, Oct. 17.—The festivities here in honour of Prince George of Wales and Lord Stanley concluded last night with a grand ball given by the officers of North American and West Indian Squadrons.

The large exhibition building in which the ball was given was georgeous with decorations, the work of 400 seamen. Torpedos, guns, rifles, cutlasses, and trophies of all kinds were arranged in a most unique design. The ceiling was canopied to represent bell tents. More than 1,000 persons were present, and the guests included all the prominent Canadians and Americans in Halifax. Lord Stanley with Mrs. Watson, Prince George and Lady Stanley, Sir John Ross and the wife of the Lieutenant-Governor led the first dance. The bands of all the war ships and of the West Riding Regiment played during the evening.—*Galignani.*

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

On Tuesday, 21st ultimo, Mr Gladstone delivered an important speech on Ireland at the Corn Exchange, Edinburgh. The hall was filled soon after the doors were opened, the audience numbering between four and five thousand people. The display of enthusiasm on Mr. Gladstone's entrance was very striking. The audience sprang on to their seats, and, waving their hats, cheered till they were tired. The Earl of Rosebery led in Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. Gladstone followed, looking very energetic and bright. Lord Rosebery took the chair. There were also present Mr. Arnold Morley, M. P., Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, M. P., Mr. Childers, M. P., Mr. Buchanan, M. P., Mr. Marjoribanks, M. P., Mr. Munro-Ferguson, M. P., Mr. M. Lagan, M. P., Mr. J. B. Balfour, M. P., Mr D. Crawford, M. P., Mr. Asher, M. P., Mr. Herbert Gladstone M.P., Sir George Campbell, M.P., Mr R. W. Duff, M.P., Mr. Asquith, M.P., Mr. R. B. Haldane, M.P., Dr, Farquharson, M.P.,Mr. A. L. Brown, M.P., Mr. Provand. M.P., Mr. Parker, M.P., Mr. S. Williamson, M.P., Mr. M'Ewan, M.P., Lord Elgin, and the Earl of Rosebery's, two little sons (Lord Dalmeny and Lord A. Primrose), whose early entrance was welcomed as a good augury of the improved condition of the Countess. The business of presenting addresses, of which there were 176, was at once entered upon. They were from various Liberal associations throughout Scotland.

Mr. Gladstone (who was received with prolonged cheers) said :—There is one question that overshadows every, other, and that absorbs into itself every other question at the present day—I mean the question of Ireland. It is for that, after all, that you have met here to-day, because you know, first of all, its immense magnitude and importance in itself, and, secondly, you know how effectually it blocks the way of every other question and every other interest. In all the years of this Parliament, in consequence of the manner in which the Irish question has been treated, we have approached, indeed, but we have not been able to dispose of, one single subject of first-rate national importance : and so it must be until that question is removed by an effectual settlement, so that it shall no longer block the way. I have used once—and I venture to repeat it for its familiarity and clearness—an illustration which I think best describes it. It is like the case of a railway train, which, having had an accident, is broken down and obstructs the road. That is the Irish question. Successive trains, which, under the figure of speech I am attempting to use, represent other great questions you are interested about, come up, and every passenger in every one of those trains is in a great hurry to get on, and complains that his train makes no progress. (Laughter.) No, and it won't make progress until the original cause of the delay is removed—until the Irish train is set right, is set in motion and removed out of the way. (Cheers.) The right hon, gentleman proceeded to review the state of affairs after the general election of 1886, which ended in the defeat of the Liberal party. He insisted that he and his colleagues were not to blame for bringing forward at that time the proposal relating to Home Rule for Ireland. He continued at the same time the great magnitude of the subject and its novelty were such that I cannot be greatly surprised at, nor can I presume sharply to censure, that considerable fraction of the Liberal party —aye, of the true Liberal party—which hesitated to vote on the occasion of the election of 1886. But there was another cause which must never be forgotten, and which was more powerful still, and that was the nature of the pledges and the promises by which the whole constituencies of the country have been hoodwinked and deluded. (Cheers.) "Don't tell us," they said— I do not mean that every one of them said it, but I mean that quite enough of them said it to make the majority that they were—"don't tell us that you hate coercion ; we hate coercion too ; we hate coercion as much as you do" That was one of the pledges. Another pledge was this :—"Though we think your plan of Home Rule is premature and unwise, yet we are as much in favour of giving to Ireland a hearty and effective local government as you are." Thirdly, the one thing that, above all, they detested was making a large advance of British money for the sake of buying out the Irish landlords. (Cheers and laughter.) What has become of these three promises ? Without any considerable increase of crime in Ireland, without a rag of a pretext such as had been formerly found,coercion was the first, the favourite, the greatest measure of the Government and the Parliament. Local government for Ireland—where is it now ? (Cheers.) It has been played with at battledore and shuttlecock from that time, promised from year to year, and from year to year vanishing into thin air, and now probably you will have a promise—and, indeed, I believe you have within the last day or two had it renewed—without the slightest fortifying guarantee to enable you to suppose that it is a bit more solid and more sound than it has been during the whole of this time that it has been made the sport of party. In the third place you were terrified at the time of the election at the notion of a large advance of British money. Now, during the present year you have had a proposal to make an advance amounting in all to about forty millions of British money, for the purpose of buying out the Irish landlords, the difference being that now the money is not to come back to you, but to be employed over and over again, and when it has done its duty once is again to be invested in the same concern, until the whole operation is completed ; and that instead of dealing, as we proposed you should deal, with a direct command over the Irish Treasury, without consulting anybody, great or small, it is now proposed that these forty millions should be advanced to every Irish peasant in the country, singly and individually, with no one to stand between him and the British Treasury, with various arrangements, I know, substituted to secure repayment of the money, but with none of them which will avoid the contingency that under the plans of the Government you must go to the Irish peasant to pay the money, and until you have evicted him and extracted the last farthing he possesses you cannot go to those other securities. (Hear, hear.) All those pledges have been trampled under foot. You are aware that the promise was that Ireland was to be set right by a course of what was called "firm and resolute Government." (Laughter.) What proof do they give of even the slightest approach to success on the part of their system of "firm and resolute Government" ? It is quite true that there is very little crime in Ireland, and that was also true when they passed their Coercion Act. (Cheers.) It is quite true that there is less crime now than there was then, and why ? Because the Irish people who formerly were driven into breaking the law as the only hope and only means of salvation for the Irish people, have seen that in Scotland, in Wales, and now in England great power has risen up on their behalf, raising hope in breasts which never know what it was before, and altering entirely their attitude. It has made them content to trust to Parliamentary methods, to constitutional proceedings, as a means of achieving an effectual and early triumph. Having referred to the conflict between the Tipperary tenants and their landlord, Mr. Smith-Barry, Mr. Gladstone said : The Government persist in governing Ireland under a system of coercive law, totally different from that which we have on this side of the water, and to which the people of this country never would submit for a moment. (Cheers.) But that is not all, though it is much. If you cannot expect the Irish people to be satisfied with anything less than being governed on equal terms, how can you expect from them the submission to and the confidence in the law which happily prevails in this island ? How can you ask that from them when our action towards them is to be founded upon principles totally opposite to those which prevail in this island ? But that is not all. I carry the charges against them very much further. The administration of the law is a great deal worse than the law itself. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) The administration of the law is such that it causes the law to be hated by the Irish. (Shame.) Yes, and causes such a state of things that the Irish ought to hate the law for it. (Cheers.) I will not say that even under these circumstances they ought to break any law, but I say if they had the smallest self-respect, the smallest love of their country, and of their wives and children, their laws, and, above all, the system under which they are administered, ought to be hateful in their sight. I go further, and I say that the conduct of the administrators of the law is in many respects such as to amount to a continual provocation to breaches of the law. (Cheers.) It is perfectly wonderful that these breaches of the law are not in Ireland infinitely more frequent than they are. The last article of my indictment of the Government is that the Government itself is of all the greatest master and the most perfect pattern of illegality. (Loud cheers.) Those are strong words—(renewed cheers)—but I wish to show you that they are not mere words. They are capable of being brought to the test, proved or disproved. The complaint that I will mention first is that which you have heard of under the name of "shadowing." (Laughter.) A man engaged in his lawful pursuits, if local officers of the constabulary choose to suspect him of an intention to promote exclusive dealing, is accompanied in the street—not followed merely, but accompanied shoulder-to-shoulder—as if they were his intimate friends. (Laughter.) He is accompanied in the street by a policeman in uniform, who refuses to quit him, and marches step by step along with him ; he is followed by another policeman a step or two behind, and who insists upon keeping his place whenever the citizen who is thus shadowed meets his friend in the street and wishes to enter into friendly personal and private conversation with him. ("Shame.") Now that stands upon proof, because it was made the subject of a photograph. (Cheers and laughter.) Photographing has been extremely useful in bringing to light the state of things in Ireland. (Cheers.) This practice of shadowing was characterised in the House of Commons by a Tory member with an epithet hardly desirable to repeat—(much laughter)—such was the amount of his honest indignation at the custom. Having touched upon the disturbances at Tipperary, Mr. Gladstone contended that the refusal to admit the people into the court-house was an act of illegality—observing : I assure you have seen only to-day an opinion subscribed by an extremely high legal authority, and a very high Tory authority, to the effect that even, one of the judges of the land commits an illegal act if he turns the people out of a court of justice. (Cheers.) Am I not right in saying, then, that this mode of administering the law is a mode which tends to make obedience to the law impossible, and which of itself generates a suspicion one is unwilling to entertain that the intention is to make the people by provocation break the law ? (Cheers.) With regard to that shadowing, I can only say that my full belief is that the great bulk of orderly and educated Englishmen and Scotchmen, if they were subjected to such a practice as that, would dospose of the people who marched by their side in a very summary way—(cheers)—and if they did no more than was necessary for their relief, I do not think the law of this country would be very hard upon them. (Hear, hear.) You know—I dare say there may be many of you who have been conversant with it personally—that agriculture has been seriously depressed and that rents have seriously gone down. I have taken some considerable pains to get at the facts ; they are not easily got at, but the public are entitled to them, and therefore I have no scruple in calling in the assistance of the Board of Inland Revenue, so that I may be quite sure that I am telling you the truth. Now this I will say, there has been no general whining on the part of the English and Scotish landlords ! they have met their tenants, I hope, fairly and reasonably ; at any rate they have met them on the ground of free will, and they have not made any appeal to have six times as many more policemen enlisted to levy their rent payments. Which do you suppose has suffered most in the time of agricultural distress, the British landlords or the Irish landlords ? Why, the British landlords. This is an absolute and incontrovertible fact, and I will give it you in the fewest possible figures. In the year 1876-7, before the agricultural distress began—I think I may take that as the year before the agricultural distress came to be seriously felt in either country—a penny in the income-tax measures the actual receipt from the tax, and therefore measures the actual amount of the rent whichwas got in Ireland particularly—every penny in the income-tax was worth £28,847. In 1889 there was a fall of 20 per cent. I am sorry to say that that fall was mainly brought about not by the free action of the landords, not by the free bargaining between landlord and tenant as has been the case in this country, but by the intervention of the State and the passing of of the Land Bills of 1870, and especially of 1881—(cheers)—thus a fall of 20 per cent. was produced in the Irish rents. Why, when I was a young man the British Empire was full of sad and painful cases where the State was at issue with the people. For India we had done nothing ; a million of negroes we held under the degrading yoke of slavery ; at the Cape of Good Hope the colonists, who were then in a great majority Dutchmen, were every man of them hostile to the British Government ; in the Ionian Islands we kept down the Greek population, anxious to be associated with a people of their own language and blood ; and in Canada we saw such a condition of matters that two rebellions were necessary to bring us to our senses. Every one of these stains has been removed—(cheers) —every one of these changes has been made with honour and with benefit and with increasing strength. The case of Ireland alone remains our reproach before the world ; a cause of weakness and perpetual dissension among ourselves at home. It keeps the country in a perpetual fever. Never in my life until the last five years have I known an instance when every bye-election as it occurred formed the great subject of public interest from one end of the land to the other, and it is not unnatural or unjust, because the people know that the entire welfare of the Empire is at present bound up with the settlement of the Irish question. (Hear, hear.) That is what we have in view ; that settlement is the object with which we ought not to permit, if we are rational men, any object whatever, be it great or be it small, to interfere ; that settlement it is which is likely, as I beleive, to rid this Empire at once of an intolerable nuisance and of a deep disgrace, and which is likely also to gild with a brighter glow even than any former period the closing years of a glorious reign. (Loud and prolonged cheering, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, having spoken for an hour and twenty-five minutes.)

MISHAPS TO THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

The series of mishaps which have marked the visit of the Channel Squadron to Scarborough culminated on Saturday, 18th ult., in a serious accident, particulars of which only reached shore on the 22nd ult., owing to the storm, which rendered communication with the ships impossible for 24 hours. When the Camperdown on Saturday afternoon received signal orders from Admiral Seymour, weather bound on shore, to put to sea, heavy waves were breaking over her, and her bow was frequently submerged at the same moment. Petty-officer Russell was struck by a heavy sea, swept overboard, and drowned, no attempt to save him being possible. The officer in command saw that there was no time to be lost, and at once gave the order to slip anchors. The pitching and rolling of the big ironclad made the operation difficult and dangerous, but the men set to work without hesitation, and had half completed their task when the ship gave a tremendous lurch, and the heavy cables slipped at a frightful pace till the men standing near were cast in a veritable vortex of chains and cables, and in a moment the deck was strewn with groaning victims. Altogether thirteen men were injured. Two petty officers had their thighs fractured, eight seamen each had several ribs broken, besides sustaining severe bruises and flesh wounds, while the remainder were found to be suffering from broken fingers, wrists, &c. The sufferers were quickly removed to the sick bay, and, the Camperdown having got rid of her anchors, put to sea in the teeth of the storm. By four o'clock yesterday afternoon most of the officers and men had managed to rejoin their ships, but a few stragglers had not reported themselves up to six o'clock last evening. Fifty men belonging to the Immortalite remain on shore waiting the return of their ship, which started for Sheerness for coal, of which she had run short.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 25th October, was 225, against 179 and 199 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 15. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 2 and 3 in the two preceding weeks, the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 26. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week; but there were 15 deaths from tetanus, against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 95 and 27 respectively, against 72 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 27·1 per mille per annum, against 290, the mean of the last five years.

SAPOLIO is like a good temper, "It sheds a brightness everywhere." Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes, except the laundry. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH OCTOBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Siam, Commander H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo arrived in harbour, at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Rev A G Lockett	Miss C Layendecker
Master Mylne	Mr E A Kenyon
Mr A Wright	Mr H Le Faun
Mrs Freed	Mr Monement

FROM BRINDISI.

Brig-Gen Budgen	Capt F B Longe
Mr J R Reid	Mr J C Medlicott
Col H Peacock	Mr N W Parish
Mr A T Goodfellow	Col Currie
Mr A J Whittle	Mrs J G Scott
Mr and Mrs Bevill and infant	Mr and Mrs Lester
Col and Mrs H C Nutt	Mr J Thomas
Dr Saise	Mr Whatley
Mr J G Scott	Mr E Mahomed
Mr H R Shields	Mr R Shields
Mr W W Lock	Mr H D Mackenzie
Mr and Mrs J G W Sykes	Mr E Molyneaux
Mr H Emson	

FROM NAPLES.

Mr F G Young	Mr H E Holmes

FROM VENICE.

Mr L de Niceville	Capt and 2 Misses Dodd

FROM ADEN.

The Bishop of Bombay	Rev J H Beck

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Court at Balmoral, when it was ordered that Parliament be convoked for November 25.

The Prince of Wales has been staying a few days in Paris on the homeward journey from Vienna. The Prince is to return to London to-day.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone began his Mid-Lothian tour on Tuesday, when he spoke at Edinburgh on the question of Ireland.

Mr. A. J. Balfour on Saturday addressed a large public meeting at Newcastle, and refuted Mr. Morley's description of the disturbances at the opening of the prosecutions at Tipperary, also referring to the constant misrepresentations of events in Ireland.

Mr. J. Morley replied to Mr. Balfour in the same town on Monday.

Mr. Chaplin, M.P., speaking at a Conference of the Midland Union of Conservative Associations sat Stafford on Monday, referred to the persistent obstruction in Parliament during last Session, and said 15 Gladstonian and Parnellite members had made no fewer than 1,458 speeches.

The polling in the Eccles Division of Lancashire resulted in the election of Mr. Roby, Gladstonian, by a majority of 205 votes over his Conservative opponent, Mr. A. Egerton.

GENERAL.

Mr. H. M. Stanley yesterday was present in the Senate-house of Cambridge University, when the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him.

At a Convocation of Durham University on Tuesday the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on Mr. H. M. Stanley and Surgeon Parke. Mr. Stanley was not able to be present.

Sir Richard Burton, the Eastern traveller, and for the last 18 years British Consul at Trieste, died an Monday, aged 69.

Sir C. C. Smith has been appointed High Commissioner in Borneo.

The death is announced of M. Sainton, the eminent violinist, husband of the English contralto known as Miss Dolby.

A memorial of the defeat of the Spanish Armada 300 year since was unveiled at Plymouth on Tuesday by the Duke of Edinburgh.

During a violent gale on Saturday her Majesty's ironclad Camperdown, belonging to the Channel Squadron off Scarborough, was obliged to slip her anchors and proceed to sea. One officer was washed overboard and drowned, and 13 of the crew were injured by the slipping of the cable, owing to the rolling of the ship.

At a lodging-house in Cardiff on Monday a man in a fit of passion shot at the keeper of the house and his wife, killing the latter and dangerously-wounding the husband. The assassin was captured after a struggle.

Another suicide from Clifton Suspension-bridge occurred on Friday,when a respectably dressed man threw himself into the river and was drowned.

IRELAND.

Mr. A. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, arrieved in Dublin on Tuesday.

The fortnightly meeting of the National League was held in Dublin on Tuesday, and after it had been announced that the receipts since the last meeting had been £258 and the grants to evicted tenants £104, further proceedings were adjourned from respect to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Galbraith, of Trinity College, who had been a warm supporter of Home Rule.

The prosecutions at Tipperary were continued on Tuesday and the proceedings were constantly interrupted by the defendants and their counsel, and Mr. Sheehy, M.P., denounced the conduct of the prosecution as cowardly, and refused to withdraw the expression. The magistrates held it to be necessary to check the disorderly remarks, and he was committed Clonmel Gaol for seven days for contempt of Court.

COLONIAL.

The employers' unions in New South Wales have addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor stating their readiness to receive men whether unionists or not who may be willing to take work. It is expected that the strikes in all the colonies will shortly terminate.

The selection of Sir C Elliot to succeed Sir. S. Bayley as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been received with approval in Calcutta.

The weather in Canada has become very severe, and it will be impossible to complete the saving of the crops in many of the eastern districts.

FOREIGN.

The report of a conflict between the British and Portuguese gunboat at the mouth of the Zambesi is contradicted, but a feeling of exasperation continues at Lisbon. A quantity of warlike stores is about to be despatched to Mozambique.

A Berlin paper, sometime regarded as semiofficial, reproaches the British Government with harshness toward Portugal, and as inflicting injury on the monarchical principle in the Peninsula.

The French Chambers opened their session on Monday. The demand by Boulangist deputies for a Government prosecution against them was ignored by the Ministry, and a disorderly scene ensued.

It is understood in Rome that Lord Salisbury has authorized Lord Dufferin to re-open negotiations with the Italian Government on the East African question.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are still in Paris, and propose to leave Havre for New York on Saturday next. In the meantime they will not hold any public meetings.

The National League in the United States are preparing for a grand reception of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, but in Canada some doubt exists whether the Irish visitors should be invited to that colony.

The convention of the Fenian Brotherhood in America was held on Wednesday at New Jersey, when it was resolved to make it an open association, the council only being bound by oath, and that the object should be to form naval and military volunteer forces to aid the United States in the event of war with any foreign State.

The Socialist Congress at Halle concluded its sittings on Saturday, and resolved that the meeting next year shall be at Brussels.

All the men employed on the Vienna tramways struck work on Sunday, alleging great grievances against the directors. On Wednesday the men returned to work, the directors having conceded most of their demands.

The Œcumenical Patriarch in Turkey has ordered the closing of all Orthodox Greek churches. The suspension of religious services throughout the Ottoman Empire may, it is feared, cause some disturbances.

The Dutch States General are summoned to meet on Tuesday to consider the appointment of a Regent, there being no present hope for the King's mental recovery.

The German East Africa Company has agreed with the Imperial Government to pay four million marks for the surrender of the Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the coast territory.

The municipal elections in Belgium have been adverse to the Clerical party.

Sir H D Wolff, the British Minister in Persia, is improving in health and has been removed to Teheran.

An eruption has begun in Mount Etna and a slight shock of earthquake has been felt.

The Indians in Utah have suddenly left their reservations, and it is feared they have entered on the war path. Appeals have been made to the Washington Government for military protection for the white citizens.

OBITUARY.—Mr G A Pepper-Staveley, late B C S ; Maj-Gen C H Cookes, Royal (Ben) Art Ret ; Sir R F Burton ; Hon T D Archibald ; Rev J A Galbraith ; Mr W Olney ; Mr Mervyn Hawkes : Mr W Brookie ; M Sainton ; M Simonides.

MILITARY NOTES.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

Captain C. V. B. Kuper, R.A., attached to the 27th Field Battery at Ahmedabad, has been posted by the Horse Guards to the 26th Field Battery at Neemuch.

A new military map of India on a scale of one-inch to 32 miles has been prepared by the Surveyor-General.

Colonel A. T. Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps, has retired from the service.

The services of Lieutenant F. de Smith, 1st Central India Horse, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

Major C. S. Shepherd, D. S. O., 1st Royal Fusiliers, lately promoted from the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), who arrived from holding a staff appointment at Gibraltar, on the 27th of last month, has been detailed for the camp of instruction at Attock. The other officer of the Bombay Army deputed to the camp is Captain T. P. Geoghegan, 3rd Light Cavalry, who passed through the Staff College last year.

The following officers have been ordered to England in time to join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on the 1st February, 1891 :—Captains H. E. Stanton, D. S. O., R. A. ; G. M. Heath, R. E. ; F. R. C. Carleton, 2nd Durham Light Infantry ; H. B. Watkis, Bengal Staff Corps ; and B. R. Hawes, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Colonel A. G. Yeatman-Briggs, R. A., has been transferred from Rawal Pindi to Secunderabad, to command the Royal Artillery at that station.

Lieutenant I. E. R. Brush, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been allowed to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, and has been posted to the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, pending receipt of orders from the Horse Guards as to his final disposal.

Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., A.-D.-C., Commissary General, Bombay, will retire from the service on or about the 12th of next month. It is reported that Colonel C. F. Hughes, Assistant Commissary General, second class, will succeed to the appointment. Colonel Hughes is a popular officer, and has over 29 years' service.

In the revolver match for October, open to the officers serving in the Poona District, three of the four prizes fall to the officers of the Worcester Regiment, *viz.* :—Lieutenant Stubbs, Colonel Carrington, and Quartermaster Young, in the order named, the third prize being taken by Major Mackenzie, 2nd Grenadiers.

Major-General Solly-Flood has done so much to improve revolver shooting in the corps under his command, that we are surprised that he has not turned his attention to rifle clubs. Poona boasted of one of the finest rifle clubs in India, which had much to do in fostering a love of rifle-shooting, and may be said to have laid the foundation of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association. The General Officers commanding the Poona Division, Generals Grant, Lord Mark Kerr, and others, were its most encouraging patrons. Sir Richard Temple, several Members of Council, and the Chief of Jumkhandi freely opened their purses. It was a common thing to see the Commander-in-Chief watching their practice. Now, all these things are changed. The club no longer exists except in name ; the rifle range has been taken from it by the military authorities, and it is not known what has become of the targets which were acquired by purchase from the old Western India Rifle Association, and removed from the Worlee Flats to Poona. The decay of this Rifle Club is affecting the Poona Volunteers, the want of interest exhibited by them in the late local rifle meeting being apparent. Who is responsible for this state of affairs ?

It has just been announced in orders that Private F. Driscott, 1st Battalion Worcester Regiment, obtained the prize offered to the British Army, Bombay, for the best essay on a given subject, in connection with the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, which was closed in August last. Now it is too bad that so much delay should have occurred in awarding this prize. Men lose interest in any thing, no matter what it is, when they find their superiors apathetic. Subadar Shaik Fazal, 26th Bombay Infantry, sent in the best essay from the Native Army.

It has been reported that Major-General A. H. Pottinger, R. A., the present popular Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay, will succeed to the Command of the Poona District, on the retirement of Major-General F. R. Solly-Flood, C. B. But we are informed there is absolutely no truth in the statement. The latter officer will always be remembered for the great interest he has evinced in trying to get the officers under his command to make themselves acquainted with the use of their revolver, and this, too, in the face of much lukewarmness from head-quarters.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 9.

THE Major General Commanding the Poona District witnessed the Poona Volunteers do some target practice yesterday morning at the Wanowrie Ranges, and in the afternoon, at 4-30 p.m., the corps paraded on its own ground—the old Gymkhana—for its annual inspection. The weather was extremely unfavourable, and a persistent and irritating sharp drizzle, which commenced shortly before 4 o'clock, kept up the whole time the parade was on. It was very rough on the Volunteers that they should have been called upon to stand out in that rain for half an hour before the General arrived, and then they were put through various movements, which continued for another hour. The men turned out in full dress, with their scarlet jackets, while the recruits appeared in white clothing. The ground was in a miserable state, and not fit to march on. In spite, however, of the bad weather, the corps mustered strong, about 225 or 250 of all ranks being present. Colonel A. G. Meakin, the popular Commandant, was in command, and he looked a pattern soldier too. The other officers present were Major J. E. Whiting, Captain J. H. C. Dunsterville, Captain F. W. Marriott, Lieutenant A. Thomson, Lieutenant E. O. Walker, and Captain A. M. Horrocks (Adjutant). Only a few spectators turned out to witness the parade, but had the weather been more favourable a much larger assembly would have been present.

Major General F. R. Solly-Flood C. B., commanding, the district, accompanied by Major A. B. Stopford, R. A., Asst. Adjt. Genl., Captain R. I. Scallon, D.S.O., Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl., Captain D'Arcy Thomas, Offg. Station Staff Officer, and Captain F. Solly-Flood A.-D.-C., rode up to the ground punctually at 5 o'clock, and was received by the corps, who were drawn up in line in review order, with a general salute. Accompanied by Colonel Meakin, the General rode down the ranks and made a careful inspection, with which he seemed pleased, and then took up his position at the saluting point, and the regiment marched past, headed by the Kirkee Company, in column of companies, and returned in the reverse order at the trail. The march-past was splendidly executed, all the companies marching very steadily. The cadets attracted particular attention for their excellent marching. The men were then deployed into line, and the cadets were dismissed out of the rain and directed to keep under cover. Major Whiting then put the men through the manual and firing exercises. This was hardly a success, for the Major could scarcely be heard. However, the men could not be blamed for this. Two companies were then marched off and put through company drill under their respective officers. Having re-formed quarter-column, the cadets were now called out, and they went through the manual and firing in capital style.

The General then briefly addressed the men. He observed that he had, during the period he had been in command at Poona, seen the corps grow steadily, and was happy to say he had seen distinct progress made by them year after year. Between last inspection and the present one they had made very considerable progress. He further remarked that there were in each company some very ardent volunteers who took an interest in their work, and who were well up in drill ; but there were also some who were the very reverse. These latter always turned up at the inspection parade in order to spoil everything. As this was the last occasion upon which he would inspect them, as his term of command would expire early next year, he wished them all prosperity and God-speed, and he hoped that his successor would find them a still better corps than he had found them.

The men were then dismissed, and all adjourned to the refreshment tents that had been pitched on the ground, where a grateful peg was eagerly sought for.

According to a large country bookseller who is "interviewed" in the new number of the *Publishers' Circular*, the most notable change in the public taste during his many years' experience, has been that "ladies are going in for a stiffer class of book, such as those of Arnold, Froude, and Laing, while men are reading more novels."

THE BHUSAWUL BACHELORS' BALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWUL, Nov. 7.

Our Bachelors' Ball is now over. It was a perfect success in every way. The decorations were flags and evergreens festooned across the ceiling and all round the pillars, and they made a very picturesque scene. The room was full of gay and happy dancers who had all come with the full intention of enjoying a very pleasant evening, and they carried that intention out to the letter. In fact such was the enjoyment I derived from the ball that I had great difficulty in tearing myself away from the pomps and vanities of this little world of ours, and did not manage to do so until just before the break of dawn, and, instead of partaking of the proffered charms of Morpheus, am here writing. The band was good and so were the refreshments. While the elders showed their appreciation of claret cup and sandwiches, our young bachelors and maidens ate cake and drank—well, lemonade to their hearts' content. As to the ladies' and their dresses, I will not pass an opinion. As to the belle of the evening, I am afraid I should get rather confused on this matter were I to attempt an opinion, as there were so many belles and pretty ones too, that it would be hard to select any particular one as *the* belle. There were a number of black lace dresses with red, and white dresses with red, and a few white ones and a few pink. Noticeable were two tall and dark-haired ladies—one with a black velvet and black lace dress with trimmings of red and the other in salmon and gold lace, and both looked utterly charming. I must conclude by saying the ladies looked their best, and some new young and pretty faces were quite a treat to see. We are now looking forward to some more dissipation. Bhusawal is a gay place.

SPORT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent who writes the sporting article on polo, hunting, and paper-chasing in the Bombay Presidency, in your issue of the 8th instant, is wide of the mark in some of his criticisms. I will only just draw your attention to a few of the more patent inaccuracies. Where are the new polo clubs which he says have sprung up in all directions ? Can any one imagine that the new Commander-in-Chief has in any way influenced the polo of the metropolis or that the polo-players of Bombay have been fired with the contagion that first started among the upstation subalterns ? What does he mean by the "inclination was to play for a club or a set." Under all tournament rules players *must* represent a recognised club or regiment. He has evidently not kept himself posted in current literature, or he would not have hashed up the long exploded idea of the height of ponies being the cause of accidents. In the *Asian* of the 15th August, if he will take the trouble to refer to it, he will find a very able disquisition on the standard height of polo ponies, in which it is clearly shown that the cause of accidents in this country is, first, the riding, secondly, the improper bitting of ponies, and, thirdly, the want of proper training in the ponies. This article has I believe been fully endorsed by one of the leading sporting home journals. In a leading article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th September, the question is put very fairly by you, and quite refutes all idea of the size of the ponies being the cause of the accidents that occur. It does not, therefore, seem at all necessary that the height should revert to 13-2, which your correspondent considers clearly a desideratum. In his remarks on hunting he is again wide of the mark. Has your correspondent ever tried to follow hounds from Mahaluximi even as far as Mahim woods ; and, if so, does he really think it the most delightful country to hunt ? And if he has got through the Mahim woods, how would he propose to follow after that ; until he had got beyond Santa Cruz ? Beyond Santa Cruz I grant you the going is very different. Regarding paper-chasing, he talks as if in Calcutta it was something quite new in the way of sport,whereas it has been going on there year after year for many years, with a cup run for at the end of the season. Paper-chases have been held in the beginning of the cold season in Bombay for the past two years, but if hounds begin hunting early, as they probably will do this year, paper-chases beforehand are of no use, the country being too blind and the crops still standing in many places.—Yours, &c., PIG SKIN.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Albert Press Company was held at the registered offices, Dalal Street, Fort, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra presiding. The following report was presented :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their annual report of the company for the last year, say from 1st July, 1889, to 30th June 1890. The directors beg to state that ever since the purchase of the presses at Bhownugger and Mahuva, great disappointment was felt on account of the unfavourable cotton crops in those districts being short ; consequently the pressings done were so small that the expectations of your board for earning a fair return at those places, were not realized. They are, however, glad to state that last season, the crop being favourable, they had done a fair share of pressing, and the results were favourable. Messrs. Ralli Brothers having closed their business as Bhownugger, the agency has been transferred to Messrs. Glade & Co., who, as the shareholders are aware, are large exporters of cotton, and in whom the directors have every confidence that they will do the business to their entire satisfaction. In consequence of the better working at Bhownugger and Mahuva, the profit of the company, the directors are glad to report, is favourable ; but this year great improvement and replacement had to be done to put the factories in the best working order before the season sets in. From the accounts already published, the net income of the company has been Rs. 20,955-8-6, from which they recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 80 per share and Rs. 3,000 to be carried to depreciation fund account, and the balance Rs. 355-8-6 to be carried forward. The directors are glad to state that the crop in next season promises to be as they could desire, and therefore they have every hope of presenting a still better report when they meet next. Two of your directors, Messrs. Dayabhoy Tapidass and Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

The report having been adopted and the retiring directors re-elected, Messrs. Pallonjee Framjee Mehta and Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The meeting terminating with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, secretaries and treasurers.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY.

Mr. N. M. Wadia presided on Saturday last at the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company, held at their registered offices in Elphinstone Circle. The following report was submitted by the directors for adoption :—

Your directors now beg to lay before you their report on the company's operations for the year ending 31st May 1890, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, for that period. Owing to the continued exportation of unpressed cotton from Kurrachee to Bombay for mixing purposes, your directors are unable to give a very satisfactory account of the year's working. The number of bales pressed from 1st June 1889 to 31st May 1890, at the presses belonging to, and under the control of, the company, was 21,258 bales, against 26,739 bales pressed during the corresponding period last year, shewing a decrease of 5,481 bales. The contract with Mr. Dossa Kallian for the supply of gunnies, rope, and labour, has been renewed for another year on the most favourable terms. The company's press and other machinery continue in good working order under the supervision of Mr. J. Moore, the company's engineer. The accounts circulated show that there is a sum of Rs. 12,239-12-9 at the credit of the profit and loss account, from which your directors propose to declare a dividend of Rs. 33 per share, absorbing Rs. 12,000, and the balance of 239-12-9 they propose to carry forward to the new year's account. Two of the directors, Messrs. N. M. Wadia and Damodurdas Tapidas, retire from office by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report being adopted, Messrs. N. Wadia and Damodurdas Tapidas were re-elected directors of the company ; and Messrs. H. Fraser and A. Robertson were re-appointed auditors on a renumeration of Rs. 150 each. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

HERE is a story about a curate, a rector and a telegraphic clerk. The curate had gone up to town on a short holiday from a country parish, when, on the last day of his leave of absence, he was invited by a clerical friend to accompany him to the Church Congress at Hull, which was to open on the next day. He telegraphed to his rector—"I should like to attend the Congress if you can spare me a few days longer. Kindly wire whether you wish me to return to Little Pedlington to-morrow, or to go on to Hull." The rector, who is a man of few words, promptly wired in reply "Go to Hull." But, whether through the carelessness or the profanity of the telegraphist, the *u* was transformed to "e" in the message.

PROTEST AGAINST THE PLAY OF MAHOMET.

A PUBLIC meeting of all sects and classes of

CHARGE OF CHEATING THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Janardhan Dhakjee, Hurjeevun Cullianjee, and Dhurumsey Cullianjee were charged with cheating, at the instance of Mr. J. C. Bergendahl, the Agent of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Bergendahl, in his information filed on the 5th inst., said. On the 28th July last, I purchased, on behalf of my Bank, through one Janardhan Dhakjee and one Hurjeevun Cullianjee, exchange brokers, acting on behalf, as they informed me, of Vithuldas Goculdas, the sums of £2,000, £2,000, and £2,000 at 1s. 7 11-16d. for October, November, and December delivery respectively; and on the 26th August I purchased from the same persons, on behalf of Vithuldas Goculdas, the sums of £10,000 at 1s. 8 11-16d. deliverable in October; £10,000 Nov. delivery at 1s. 8 23-32d.; £10,000, Dec., at 1s. 8 ¾d.; and £10,000 January, at 1s. 8 ¾d. On the 28th July and the 26th August, the contracts were duly confirmed by Vithuldas Goculdas; and I produce copies of his letters of confirmation. On the 31st October I applied to Vithuldas Goculdas, informing him that, as he had omitted to deliver the £12,000 due in October I had brought through Mr. Baker, exchange broker, that sum at 1s. 6 7-16d., being the current rate at that time, on his account, and enclosed him a memo. of difference amounting to Rs. 15,377-1-4, and calling upon him to pay the same to me. Mr. Vithuldas Goculdas called upon me at my request, and upon my producing to him the letters of confirmation of the 28th July and 26th August, he informed me that the signatures to the same were not in his handwriting, nor had he instructed the brokers, Janardhan Dhakjee and Hurjeevun Cullianjee, to enter into the contracts therein referred to. Upon my making enquiries of the brokers, they informed me that the real name of the person on whose behalf they acted, and who signed the letters of confirmation was Dhurumsey Cullianjee (the third accused), and that he had one son, named Vithuldas, and another son, named Goculdas, and that the contracts were therefore entered into in the name of Vithuldas Goculdas. The said sum of Rs. 15,377-1-4 has not been paid. The brokers, Janardhun Dhakjee and Hurjeevun Cullianjee, distinctly informed me, at the time of making the contracts, that their principal in the transaction was Vithuldas Goculdas, who is a first-class man, a well-known, respectable, and wealthy piece-goods dealer, in the Muljee Jeitha New Cloth Market; and made no mention of Dhurrumsey Cullianjee.

On Saturday Mr. Bergendahl identified the three accused before the Court.

In cross-examination by Mr. Scott, he said: These are not the only transactions I have entered into with the three accused. I have had confirmatory letters from them in respect to previous transactions, similar to the letters now produced. In regard to those transactions, I have received differences from them, amounting, as nearly as possible, to Rs. 3,700. I have never entered into any transactions myself for the payment of differences. I expected the contracts to be carried out. The statement in regard to Vituldas Goculdas was made by the first accused to me in English, on the 26th August last. As to the bill for £2,000, I do not remember if there was any misrepresentation. I had other transactions with Vithuldas Goculdas before. When the accused mentioned his name, I knew he was a piece-goods merchant in the bazar.

Mr. Scott was allowed to reserve further cross-examination of the witness. As to the prisoners being bailed, the learned counsel submitted that his clients were respectable persons; that default was made in the present instance owing to the unexpectedly heavy fall in exchange; and that but for it, matters would have been all right.

His Worship directed that the accused should be bailed each in his own recognisances of Rs. 2,500 and surety of Rs. 2,500 each. The case was then adjourned until the 25th inst.

THE FATAL FALL OF A HOUSE.

At an inquest held, at the J. J. Hospital, on the 6th instant, touching the death of a girl, named Rabia Bai, the following evidence was recorded:—

Abdul Gunny Lal Mahomed said deceased was his daughter, aged 5; she had lost her mother 20 days previously, and so he sent her to her cousin's, in Candia Street. He had left her playing that morning in the street, when he left for his work. The house she lived in was adjoining one under repairs. On returning home for his mid-day meal, witness saw a crowd at the J. J. Hospital gate, went in to see who was killed, and saw the dead body of his own child, covered over with lime dust. He then ascertained that his cousin's old house had fallen through, and killed her. He should think that house was built 50 or 60 years ago.

Heerapa Lalu said he was engaged in repairing the roof of the old house, removing the tiles to replace the rotten rafters. All at once the front wall of the first storey fell into the street and he heard cries, but being himself stunned by the fall of a rafter, he could not see the deceased. No municipal officer had inspected this building during the nine days it was under repair.

Noor Mahomed Syed Ebram said he was a lighting contractor, and lived opposite deceased's house. Heard a loud report, rushed out to find a wall had collapsed. Helped people in removing the *debris*, and discovered the body of deceased.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned till 1 p.m. on Saturday, when further evidence and the verdict subjoined were delivered.

Damodar Govind Khan said he was a Municipal Building Inspector. On the 6th instant, he examined the house which had fallen down. The fallen joists, &c., were being removed then. No permission from the Municipal Commissioner was procured to carry on the work, as required by Section 337 of their Act. At his inspection a pile of tiles stood against the fallen wall. The pressure, no doubt, led to the falling in of the wall, and consequent tumbling in of the roof. Witness had no occasion to go into Candia Street before the 6th instant, as he was not apprised of the repairs. The building was very old, and the timber much damaged.

Abdul Gunny Habibula, an ex-steamship fire-man said the dismantled house belonged to him. He inherited it from his uncle, 4 years ago, and it had belonged to the family 20 years anterior to him. Witness had repaired it 18 months ago, replacing two posts and a door frame on the ground floor, which had decayed. About 9 days ago he tried to replace a rotten upright, but finding all the wood-work much decayed, he stopped work on the fourth day to obtain Municipal permission. Some of the tiles after removal were piled in the compound, some in the balcony, and some on the roof itself. Witness left for Waree Bunder, issuing strict injunctions that the latter loose tiles be at once lowered as the weight appeared too great on the roof. The maistry, Shaik Ismail Dawood, was engaged at Rs. 1¼ per day. Witness was foster-father to the deceased.

Gungu Reginna, a labourer, said he was receiving the tiles removed and piled them in the balcony at the back; some he placed on the first storey against the front wall. About noon the roof suddenly collapsed. The maistry was not present, but had instructed witness and another to remove the tiles.

The jurors unanimously found that the deceased met with her death by suffocation, the result of having been buried under the fallen roof of a house under repairs.

THE VOLUNTEER PARADE.

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company ...	1	1	1	...	1	...	3	7
B „ ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	5
C „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
D „ ...	...	1	1	1	2	...	8	13
E „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8
F „ ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8
G „ ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	8
H „	...	...	1	...	2	2	9	14
I Cadets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
L	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army Staff ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	46	49
Staff and Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total...	2	3	3	4	14	2	119	147

The following officers were on parade, viz.:—Lieut-Col L. H. Bayley; Major R. S. Brown; Captains J. P. Baird, E. F. Nicholson, and R. A Willis; Lieuts. W. Jefferies, F. W. English, and J. P. Cornforth.

THE contrivances to which the telephone may be applied are many, but it is not often that one hears of a party dancing to music twenty or thirty miles distant. This has been done, according to an American journal, by the guests of Mr. A. S. Hibbard at his residence, Morristown, New Jersey.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND COMPANY'S NEW CATALOGUE.

THE most noteworthy feature in the new catalogue, which Messrs. Treacher and Company have just issued, is the great reduction in prices, which has been made in every department, which, the firm feel confident, give very considerable benefit over the rates usually charged in co-operative stores and agency houses. In regard to the wine department Messrs. Treacher and Company's reputation is so widely and well-known that commendation is unnecessary; suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their various agencies, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements, which enable them to offer an extent of selection both in quality and price as good as, if not superior to, any hitherto presented in India. Of oilmen's stores, the company's stocks are constantly renewed with the best and freshest stores from Crosse and Blackwell, Keiller and Sons, and other renowned European houses. All the goods are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market and to confidently guarantee their quality and freshness; and it may specially be noted that Messrs. Treacher and Company are the appointed agents for the celebrated teas grown on the estates of the Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained twelve medals and ten prizes for superiority of quality "at exhibitions in India, England, and Paris." The smokers' department is supplied with all requisites of the best description. They draw particular attention to their "Phœnix" brand of cheroots, prepared expressly from finest, selected, and thoroughly matured Dindigul tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable. These cheroots have been long known and much appreciated all over India; large quantities having also been exported to England and the Colonies. Of hardware, ironmongery, cutlery, lamps, and sundry household requisites, they have a large variety, from bedsteads to hair-brushes, cooking stoves, and filters. They have in stock also all kinds of lamps. In cutlery the firm draw special attention to their standard patterns, which are cheap and serviceable, and for style and finish not excelled by anything imported. The ware can be supplied in complete sets or in separate parts to suit the convenience of the purchaser. Customers may thus replace broken pieces or increase the set at any time. In the hat and hosiery department, the best shapes and fashions for Indian wear are found, and their trunks and portmanteaux will be found to be only of the best make, which remark may also be applied to their saddlery. They have again a large variety of parlour and indoor games for Christmas, likewise kits for gymkhana and outdoor games. Messrs. Singer and Co., of Coventry, have appointed Messrs. Treacher and Co. special agents for their celebrated bicycles and tricycles. The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these machines are everywhere acknowledged. Treacher and Co. would draw special attention to their importation of perambulators, which are of first-class workmanship and finish, being strong, durable, yet light—the essential points in a good carriage. They also beg to draw attention to their selection of guns, revolvers, &c., which are manufactured by one of the best makers in London and Birmingham. The guns, &c, are guaranteed to be of the best quality and workmanship, and are very highly finished. The company will be happy to import with as little delay as possible any weapon they may not have in stock, on receiving a definite order. The company invite special attention to their splendid selection of the electro-plated ware. The standard patterns are of the best and newest designs, and the quality of the plating is exceptionally good. The company's dealings are direct with the manufacturer. This and the extensive nature of their transactions place them in a most advantageous position, and enable them to quote considerably lower prices than is usual for the same high quality of goods. The table plate is guaranteed to be manufactured from the best nickel; and is heavily plated with sterling silver; its quality is all that can be desired, and its capability for enduring hard wear is practically unequalled. Their new and select stock of gold and silver jewellery has been personally chosen by the company's own agent in London. The selection comprises the latest and most fashionable novelties, with the newest designs in vogue in London. With a view to assist their out-station and other constituents, who are unable to personally inspect the company's unequalled stock, Treacher and Co. have had prepared, at a very considerable expense, some well executed illustrated sheets, which give a very perfect and correct idea of the articles they are intended to represent. Every article sold by Messrs. Treacher and Co. is guaranteed, and this should be noted in regard to provisions and tinned goods especially.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB CONCERT.

THE usual monthly concert of St. Patrick's Club took place in their rooms, in Meadow Street, on Friday evening. Judging from the great number that attended, these concerts seem to be gaining in popular favour. The arrangement of the hall was an improvement on the last, as this time the chairs were arranged in lines on both sides of the room with a passage between. Before 9 o'clock, the hour fixed for the concert, the chairs were well filled, and the committee have to be thanked for their forethought in providing fans for everybody. Shortly after 9. p. m. the concert was opened by the two Miss D'Arcys playing a piano duet "Der Freischutz," which was creditably performed. The other items in the first part of the programme passed off without a hitch. In the second part, Professor Nott Barnes and Mr. E. F. Nicholson bore off the palm. The audience were quite enraptured with the wonderful performance of this Remeniyi of the banjo. The solo "The Guard March," in which he was accompanied on the piano by Miss W. D'Arcy, was encored, to which he answered with "Home, Sweet Home" with variations. Once more he had to appear on the platform, as the audience encored him for the second time. In such accomplished hands as those of Professor Barnes, the banjo has risen in popular favour, and like the violin, which at first was considered only fit for tap-rooms, has become the most popular society instrument now in use. Mr. Nicholson's "To-morrow will do" fairly brought down the house, and at the end of the song, was encored vigorously, in answer to which he sang the equally comic "Dinah Doh. In the violin solo, Miss Frances Fernandez, accompanied on the piano by Miss Fernandez, acquitted herself very creditably. This is the first time that a lady performer on the violin has appeared in the club rooms, and though a little nervous in the beginning, Miss Fernandez did credit to the "Fantasia Brilliant from the Bohemian Girl" and was encored, to which she responded by playing a portion of the piece again. Mrs. MacManns sang also well in her two pieces "Starlight on the River" and "Selected." The concert terminated about 11-30 p. m.

A MUHAMMADAN ON ENGLAND.

MR. MUHAMMAD SHAH DIN, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, of the Baghbanpur family, who recently returned from England after a successful course of studies at Middle Temple, delivered an interesting lecture in the Lahore Town Hall on Saturday evening last. Concluding an instructive lecture, he said:—

England is a truly wonderful place. The ceaseless activity of the Western people presents a remarkably instructive contrast to the lifeless inertia of the East. The average intellectual temperature in England is much higher than in this country, and the least germ of intelligence in the dullest mind under such stimulating influences cannot but expand. There must, of course, be a living germ in the man capable of expansion if he wants to be benefited by a visit to England, for the dead do not feel and the blind cannot see. There are some souls which like palsied bodies have in them no motion. To such, a visit to England is worse than useless. But to such as are endowed by kind nature with average human capacity to appreciate the virtues of a nation, a few years' stay in England may do worlds of good. There is something in England which holds us spell-bound, which attracts and enchants the soul not only of the mere pleasure-seeker but also of the scholar and the thinker. There is something in that far-off country which tells of immeasurable depths of moral no less than intellectual forces that lie concealed like ocean-caves beneath this clay-exterior of ours. It is in England that we see and realize what man has done and what man can do. Throughout every day practical life there pervades an atmosphere full of moral principles of high value. For you in this country it is a duty to be thankful to England for the good that it has done you, and if you criticise your rulers, which you have every right to do, do it with moderation. This is one of the best lessons I learnt in England,—the lesson that moderation is the handmaid of freedom. (Applause.)

BOMBAY DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

1ST DAY—TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Targets are numbered from left to right.

Competition.	Distance.	Number of Targets.	Description of Targets.	Time. From	Time. To	Number of Competitors.
				A. M.	A. M.	
3rd Class Match E	300	1, 2, 3, 4	3rd Class Match Target	7-0	7-15	24
2nd Class Match E	500	1, 2, 3, 4,	2nd Class Match Target	8-0	9-0	27
				P.M.	P.M.	
Despatch Contest E	500	Figure on 1 Range	A man on horse back	10-0	1-0	62
Volunteer Cup E	200 / 600	1, 2, 3, 4	3rd Class / 2nd Class	2-0	4-30	6 teams
				A. M.	A. M.	
3rd Class Match N	300	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	3rd Class ..	7-0	7-30	25
2nd Class Match N	500	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10	2nd Class ..	7-45	10-15	116
Officers' Match N	500	9, 10	„	11-0	11-30	8
				P.M.	P.M.	
Signalling Stakes N	..	..	..	12-0	1-0	9
Inter Regimental N	300 / 500	7, 8 / 9, 10	3rd Class .. / 2nd Class ..	2-0	4-30	4 teams

2ND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 12TH NOVEMBER. 1890.

Volley firing Stakes E.	Unkn	On 9 & 10	Range	A.M. 8-0	A.M. 9-0	2 teams
Officers' Match E.	500	1, 2	2nd Class..	7-0	8-0	11
Unknown Distance E.	Unkn	Two	Targets....	10-0	P.M. 1-0	48
Unknown Distance N.	Unkn	Two	„	1-0	2-0	89
Team Rapid Timed Volleys N.	400	9, 10	Regulation Fig.	P.M. 2-0	2-30	4 teams
Rifle and Spade Contest E	Unkn	9, 10	A Target..	2-30	3-30	2 teams
Scout Contest E.	Unkn	1, 2, 3, 4	Fig. Target	2-30	4-30	9 teams
Signalling Stakes E.	..	....	....	2-0	3-0	9

3RD DAY—THURSDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1890.

Despatch Contest N	550	Figure on No. 1 Range	A man on horse back.	A.M. 7-0	P.M. 12-0	122
Rapid Firing E.	500	9, 10	2nd Class Regulation.	7-0	A. M. 9-0	45
Carbine Stakes E.	200 / 500	5, 6 / 7, 8	3rd Class .. / 2nd Class..	7-0	9-30	33

Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, R.A., D.S.O., Commanding the Bombay District, will present the Prize to the successful competitors at 4 p. m. on Thursday, November 13th, on the Bandora Range.

J. LLOYD-DICKEN, Major,
Honorary Secretary.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain Henry Agnew, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE steam-ship Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G J W Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Madras, with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Barawa, 234 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain R W. Gimblott, sailed on last Saturday for Marmagoa, &c., with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 539 tons Captain W. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on the 8th inst., from Mormugao &c, with a general cargo, and 99 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain H M Ingram, will sail to-day for London via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr Gray, Mr P Bird, one native officer, and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr J W Chambers and two others as cabin and 52 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,620 tons Captain A Buck, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Sandford, Mrs G A Hill, and Miss Caroline A Taylor.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain Windebank, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (19th October) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss C M Goss, Mrs A C Elvis, and eight deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain G F Simpson, arrived in harbour on last Friday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 8 chests opium, 166 horses, Miss McKillegan, as cabin and 107 deck passengers.

THE MacIver Line steam-ship Niagara, 1,978 tons, Captain J McConochie, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Wright and five children, Miss Wright, Mrs. Christie and child, Mr J Townsend, Mr J Verners, Two Masters Johnson, and Mr. King.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, which sails to-day at 11 a.m. from the stream:—For Genoa—Mr and Mrs J C Pottinger and two children, one infant and one European nurse, Mr Y. Verdeau, Mrs and Miss Lake, Mr Castaleno and Mr Dallas. For Aden—5 deck passengers.

THE Barque Bua Pan, 575 tons, Captain E Moller, arrived in harbour on last Friday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber. During the voyage she experienced moderate weather for the first part of her voyage, and on the 31st October a cyclonic weather, west to southward. The wind commenced at W. N. W., shifted through westward to S W. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain A P Turner, arrived in harbour on last Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Casemens, Mr Lloyd Jones, Mr Russell and friend, Mr. Jussufally, Mr Cookson, Mr J H Humphreys, Mr H W Barrow, Mr Napier, Assistant Aphotecary Davis, and twelve others, and 154 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W W Drew, Sargeon Hurle, Mr Jordon, Major Hillchinson, Mr. Monement, Mrs Biggwither, Mr Leventhorpe, and 66 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Lycia	2116	Fletcher	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Clio	1779	Colman....	B	F Muir & Co.
„ Calder	400	Fairweather.	D	B & P S N Co.
„ Cuba	1301	Agnew	H J	K Nixon & Co.
„ Trifels	1816	Schwrz.....	K	Glade & Co.
„ Nyanza	1428	Simons	L	Ebji Shewji.
„ Emir	2620	Robinson....	M	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	N	H. Cassum Joosub.
„ L a bourdonnais	1274	Schmitz	O	M M Maritimes Co.
„ Barawa	235	Nacoda....	30 tons crane..	Allana Munji.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ R. Rubattino	3044	Merello.....	3	F Bozzoni.
„ Kangra	1468	Ingram.....	8	B I S N Co.
„ Arabia	674	Gimblott	9	B I S N Co
„ Werneth Hall	2620	Buck	10	E Bates & Co.
„ Niagara	1978	McConochie.	12	Killick, Nixon & Co.
„ Bokhara	1636	Case	16	P & O S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Assyria (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
8	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.
	Chindwara (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Oct. 6.
	Busheer (s).....	Rothwell....	Marmugao, Nov 7.
9	Arcadia (s)	Andrews	London, Oct. 18.
	Goa (s)	Windebank..	Calcutta, Oct 19.
	Siam (s)	Weighell....	Aden, Oct 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Peninsular (s).....	Loggin	London.
	Arabia (s).....	Gimblott	Marmugoa.
	Bisagno (s)	Oriengo	China, &c.
	Gwalior (s)	Cole	China, &c.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Khandalla (s).....	Alexander ..	Calcutta, &c.
9	Niagara (s)	McConochie.	Dunkirk.
	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Karachi.
	Barawa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, &c.
	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius.
	Werneth Hall (s) ..	Buck	Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—
Steamer Kangra, Ingram, for London via Karachi.
„ Kapurthala, Turner, for Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
4 Goalpara s .....Barrett.....Madras, Oct. 27.
Coconada s .....Foster .....Rangoon, Oct. 28.
Ameer s .....Ellero .....Liverpool.
Trafalgar ship ....Auld .....Mahe Seychelles Oct 9.
F Moburack bq ..Nacoda.....Muscat, Sept. 20.

DEPARTURE.

November 4.—Barque Minnyhive.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
29 Labourdonnais s....Schmitz.....Aden.
Novl Karagola s.....Tice.....Bombay.
4 Simla s.....Robertson ....Bombay.
Eggliston Abby s ..Vyvyan.....Massowa.
5 Assyria s.....Simpson.....Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
29 Labourdonnais s....Schimitz .....Bombay.
30 Pemba s.....Houstown.....Persian Gulf.
Kapurthala s .....Turner .....Bombay.
31 Knight Templar s..Pain.....Antwerp.
Novl Cuba s.....Agnew .....Bombay.
Karagola s.....Tice.....Bombay via Cutch Coast.
2 Branksome Hall s..Barnes.....Marseilles & Liverpool.
5 Assyria s .....Simpson.....Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Aston Hall, Fowler, Sir Charles Forbes & Co., for Liverpool.
„ Simla, Robertson, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf.
„ Eggliston Abby, Vyvyan, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—17 cases soap, A Essofally; 375 kegs bicarbonate of soda, H Tyebjee; 200 kegs sulphate of copper, Owen and Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—11 cases soap, Manockjee Dadabhoy; 12 cases provision, Bolton and Co; 105 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 2 cases oilmenstores, B V Mahamed.

Kangra s—76 cases oilmenstores, &c., E Russooljee; 21 packages glassware, &c., Ebram P Mahomed; 42 packages provision &c., W M Lookmanjee.

Peninsular s—3 cases musical instruments, Soundy and Co; 15 cases oilmenstores, &c., D Dajeebhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—7 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 25 cases matches, A Ebrahim; 5 cases aniline dye, A H A Curim: 25 cases matches, S Essoofbhoy; 50 cases matches, A H Kurrimbhoy.

FROM HULL.

Clio s—50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 125 packages sodawater bottles, S Fazal; 15 packages earthenware, H A Kurim Hajee Tyab; 12 packages earthenware, H Joosub H Tyab; 22 packages earthenware, S Fazal.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—51 cases window glass, A Moola Ebramjee; 44 cases glassware, A Joosub; 33 cases window glass, S Essajee.

Trifels s—155 cases candles, A H Heptoolabhoy; 2 cases aniline dye, V Toolsedas; 102 boxes candles, E Russooljee; 139 casks alizarine, Adamjee Bhaijee; 37 cases window glass, S Ebramjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Emir s—2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

Britannia s—2,250 cwts bonemeal, Cassam Mahomed; 214 bales wool, Esmal Gangji and Co.

Werneth Hall s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Yorkshire s—6,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjivandas; 4,000 cwts wheat, A Vinayek Chhatre and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Niagara s—4,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, J C Bushby and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(From Oct. 20 to Nov. 3.)

EXPORTS.

S. s. Niagara, (Dunkirk via Bombay)—25,000 cwts wheat.

S. s. Knight of St John (Antwerp)—3,489 cwts rapeseed, 54,156 cwts wheat, and 4,000 tons jowaree.

S. s. Lycia (Antwerp via Bombay)—15,260 cwts wheat, 2,227 cwts jowaree.

S. s. Country Crafts (Bombay)—1,566 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

S. s. Knight of St John, (Liverpool)—605 pieces grey goods, 150 white goods, and 580 prints.

S. s. Karagola (Bombay)—3,109 pieces grey goods; 2,958 white goods, 1,479 prints, 2,100 lbs grey yarns; and 5,300 Turkey red.

S. s. Kerbela (Bombay)—4,298 grey goods, 2,943 white goods, 825 prints, 2,700 lbs grey yarns, 3,330 Turkey red, and 3 cwts iron.

Karpurthala, (Bombay)—16,233 pieces grey goods 2,001 white goods, 8,833 prints, 10,900 lbs grey yarns, 600 lbs Turkey red and 25 cwts iron.

S. s. Niagara (Glasgow)—900 pieces white goods, 31,419 prints, 2,500 pieces grey yarn, and 26,700 lb Turkey red.

S. s. Karagola (Bombay))—25,895 pieces grey goods; 17,087 white goods, 5,189 prints, 9,900 lbs grey yarns, 7,525 Turkey red, 25 cwts iron, and 10 cwts copper.

S. s. Baghdad (Bombay)—298 pieces prints, and 6,000 lbs Turkey red.

S. s. Branksome Hall (Liverpool)—21,379 pieces grey goods, 8,455 white goods, 5,205 prints, 1,538 cwts iron, 986 cwts steel, and 2,805 tons coal.

S. s. Lycia (Liverpool)—25,374 grey goods, 10,215 white goods, and 2,369 prints.

S. s. Aston Hall (Liverpool)—7,844 grey goods, 400 white goods, 468 cwts iron, 478 cwts steel, and 3,450 tons coals.

S. s. Kangra (London)—3,539 pieces prints, 1,500 lbs Turkey red, 1,507 cwts steel.

S. s. Karagola (Bombay)—150 pieces grey goods, 1,324 prints, 12 cwts iron, and 20 cwts yellow metals.

S. s. Govino (London and Antwerp via Bombay)—2,447 tons steel.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Kelly, Lt-Col, Ms Staff Corps, on leave, from Belgaum.
Gardner, Surgeon-Major-Beng Med Staff, on leave, from Jhansi.

NOVEMBER 8.

Lawrence, Major, Beng, A A G, on leave, from Allahabad.
Walker, Major-Genl, D G of Ordnance, on duty, from Simla.
Spring, Col, Bo I G of Ordnance, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 7.

Von Donop, Major, Bo, RE, on duty, to Poona.
Dallas, Captain, Beng, RE, on duty, to Aden.
Watson, Major, Bengal, D A A G for Ins, to Aden.
Gardner, Surgeon-Major, Beng Med Staff, to England.

NOVEMBER 9.

Kelly, Lt-Col, Ms Staff Corps, on leave, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 10th November, 1890.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road—Mondays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m. and Thursdays, at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

John Connon School—Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval, at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

3. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Wednesday morning at the Oval, at 6-30 o'clock. Red, white or khaki uniform to be worn.

4. Commencing from this day (inclusive) the range at Coorla will be open on every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, until further orders, an instructor will attend, and ammunition can be obtained on the range. Recruits are requested to do their class-firing before Christmas.

5. As most stringent orders have been received relative to empty cartridge cases, members are informed that fresh ammunition will not be issued until the empty cases have been returned.

6. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Volunteer B. J. Samuels, "F" Coy, from 5th November 1890 to 5th March 1891.

7. The following members having rejoined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 2531 Vol. B. J. Knowles and No. 2918 Vol. H. Thomas.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at Riding School at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, the 11th instant, for recruits, and Friday, the 14th instant, for all members.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 10th November, 1890.

For the week commencing Monday, 10th November 1890.

1. On Saturday next, the 15th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder, at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Oyster Rock Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress:—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge or chin-chain.

2. The following drills will take place during the week:—

Morning Drills:—Tuesday 11, Thursday 13, and Friday 14—Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 7 a. m.

Evening Drills.—Wednesday 12, 6-30 p.m.—Sword drill at Head-quarters.

Friday 14, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Head-quarters.

Br. J L Jenkins is granted leave for a further period of six months from the 8th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF NOVEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| Stations. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 h

NOTICES.

Dr Laville's

Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

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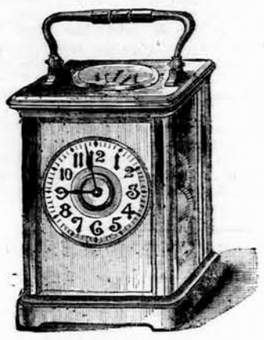

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